The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME 27. CHICAGO, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1873. NUMBER 75.

CARPETS.

RETAIL

Carpet Department,

State & Washington-sts.

FIELD, LEITER & CO.

Will offer a large line of Carpets at the following prices:

FRENCH AXMINSTER, $2.75.

ENGLISH VELVETS, $2.25 and $2.75.

BODY BRUSSELS, $1.75 and $2.00.

TAPESTRY BRUSSELS, $1.00 and $1.25.

ALL-WOOL INGRAIN, 75c., 80c., and $1.00.

THREE-PLY INGRAIN, $1.40 and $1.50.

COAL.

COAL.

REMOVAL.

We have removed our Main Office to

Madison & LaSalle,

Northwest Corner.

All kinds of Hard and Soft Coal at retail, or by the cargo or car load.

Miner T. Ames & Co.

MADISON AND LA SALLE-STS.

POLITICAL.

TO THE VOTERS OF THE ELEVENTH WARD.

I tender you my thanks for the honor conferred upon me by nomination on the Law-and-Order Ticket for Alderman of the Eleventh Ward, and regret to announce my withdrawal from the contest. I am reluctant to take this step, but feel that my health will not permit a vigorous prosecution of the contest; and, further, that such a contest with ex-Ald. James Walsh, running against me on the Law-and-Order Ticket, would result in my defeat, and probably in the election of Mr. Walsh. In order to avoid the latter disaster I intend, so far as my health will permit, to support and work for the election of the regular nominee of the People's Ticket, George E. White, believing it better for us to have an honest, liberal-minded, business man to represent us rather than such a man as James Walsh.

Yours respectfully,
JOHN E FERGUSON.

GENERAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

By mutual consent, Mr. SPARROW M. NICKERSON retires from our firm, and his interest and liability will cease from this date.
J. W. DOANE & CO.
Chicago, Nov. 1, 1873.

NOTICE.

On and after Nov. 6, 1873, there will be a change in the price of "Bus" tickets on Wabash-av. Our patrons desiring to ride for 5 cents, will do well to supply themselves with P. O. & B. Co. tickets previous to the above date. For sale on all stages of the line and at the office, Twenty-ninth and State-sts.

UNION LUNCHES.

UNION LUNCHES

Will be continued this week by the Ladies of the several Methodist Churches, at

No. 81 MADISON-ST.

Only 50 cents for a Good Lunch.

FOR SALE.

LEGAL BLANKS,

The Largest and Best Assortment Published,

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, BY

CULVER, PAGE, HOYNE & CO.,

118 and 120 Monroe-st.

CONSUMERS will find it profitable to get our prices before ordering elsewhere. HINDLE & JENKINS, Wholesale and Retail Stationers, Printers, and Blank Book Manufacturers, 166 Clark-st.

FINANCIAL.

$1,500 WANTED

For two years, on best Real Estate Security. Address V E, Tribune office.

MEETINGS.

Masonic.

Ashlar Lodge, No. 308, A. F. and A. M.—Regular communication this (Tuesday) evening, at their hall in Masonic Temple, for business and work. The fraternity cordially invited. By order of the W. M.
C. H. CRANE, Sec.

Attention, Sir Knights.

Stated Conclave of Apollo Commandery, No. 1, K. T., this (Tuesday) evening at 7½ o'clock, at Hall, 124 Twenty-second-st., for business and work on K. T. Order. Visiting Sir Knights courteously invited. By order of the E. C.
B. E. W. LOCKE, Recorder.

U. D. A. F. and A. M.

Regular communication of Lumberman's Lodge, U. D. A. F. and A. M., on Thursday evening, Oct. 6, 1873. Work on the M. M. Degree. Visiting brethren cordially invited. By order of the Worshipful Master.
JOS. M. ROBINSON, Sec.

FINANCIAL.

The Situation Substantially Unchanged.

The Claflins Submit a Statement of Their Assets and Liabilities.

Their Creditors Agree to Give Them an Extension.

One of the Claflin Banks Investigated by the Clearing-House.

Meeting of the Sprague Creditors to Be Held on Thursday.

Their Affairs to Be Held in Abeyance until That Time.

Movement to Organize a Grain Bank in New York.

Jay Cooke & Co. Make the Government a Preferred Creditor.

Annual Report of the Director of the Mint.

The Amount of Gold and Silver Coin Produced During the Year.

Later Reports from Trade and Manufacture.

CLAFLIN & CO.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ONE OF THE CLAFLIN BANKS.

NEW YORK, Nov. 3.—The business firm of H. B. Claflin & Co. is going on as quietly as usual, and they are generally believed to be sound to the core. Since the circulation of the first stories impeaching the stability of Claflin & Co., rumors of a like damaging character have been started concerning the Central National Bank, one of the depositories of the firm above referred to. With the intention of arriving at the truth of the matter, the Clearing-House Committee have made an investigation into the affairs of the bank, which was concluded this evening.

The Committee reports that the deposits in the bank are amply secured; and that the bank's capital of $3,000,000 is, in their opinion, impaired to the extent of $720,000.

One of the employes of the bank said to-day that this impairment had its origin in the depreciation of securities held as collateral on loans to members of the firm of Hoyt, Sprague & Co., and their employes are engaged in getting the accounts of the firm into order, preparatory to their negotiations with their creditors.

[To the Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, Nov. 3.—The following is furnished by a member of the firm of H. B. Claflin & Co.: Statements of the affairs of the firm as submitted to the meeting of friends, which included their largest creditors, held this afternoon, were as follows: Good assets of all kinds, $22,508,000; total indebtedness, domestic and foreign, $15,584,000; surplus, $6,924,000. It was agreed that no assistance should be asked of the associated banks or Clearing-House, and their friends and creditors present at the meeting unanimously tendered an extension averaging four months and a half on maturing monthly payments, which was promptly accepted. The business of the firm will proceed as usual. In this statement is not included the personal assets of any member of the firm. It merely embraces the amounts employed in their business.

THE SPRAGUES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 3.—The prospect to-day is cheering. The general opinion is that the worst is over, and that the Sprague Company will be able to discharge their obligations if their creditors are not too pressing.

THE FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK

will probably resume business soon. The new Directors will command public confidence. The Cranston Savings Bank has not so cheering a prospect, the value of deposits depending mainly on the issue of the Spragues' affairs. The bank will pay in full, undoubtedly, if the Spragues' obligations are met within a reasonable time. All the mills of the Spragues are running half time, as during the past week.

A CALL FOR A MEETING

of the Sprague creditors was issued this afternoon. Whether the A. & W. Sprague Manufacturing Company stands or falls largely depends on the action of the creditors at that meeting.

[To the Associated Press.]

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 3.—The meeting of the creditors of the A. & W. Sprague Manufacturing Company and M. W. Sprague will be held on Thursday, Nov. 6. Until then all further movements in the Sprague affairs will be held in abeyance, so that the expression of views of creditors may be obtained as a basis of action. Gov. Howard has declined to be a Trustee of the estate. The excitement in the matter has subsided, but deep interest is felt for a successful issue of the grave situation. There is a strong desire on all sides that the Trustee plan may be adopted, but the difficulties arising are increasing momentarily.

JAY COOKE & CO.

NEW YORK, Nov. 3.—A Washington dispatch has the following: It has transpired that the house of Jay Cooke & Co., which borrowed from the First National Bank of this city $800,000, through the influence of Henry D. Cooke, President of the Bank, has, since their failure, withdrawn $200,000 in Central Pacific bonds, and deposited them with the Secretary of the Treasury as security for the $200,000 advanced them by the Secretary before their failure. The creditors of Jay Cooke and Co. are to investigate the above proceeding.

THE RAILROADS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILROAD.

NEW YORK, Nov. 3.—Messrs. Fisk & Hatch have issued a circular exonerating themselves from all odium in the matter of the default on the interest of Chesapeake & Ohio Railway bonds.

CANADA SOUTHERN.

W. L. Scott, Director of the Canada Southern Railway, who has been charged with the settlement of the obligations of that Company, says that the Company will probably extend its floating debt by giving additional paper, instead of funding as was originally intended; and will probably meet all its obligations within the required extension. He said the opening of the International Bridge yesterday would add materially to the resources of the Company, and enable it to participate in traffic which would prove profitable.

THE CHESAPEAKE & OHIO.

The Treasurer of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad Company has issued a circular to the bondholders. He says the only way to re-establish the credit of the Company is to fund its entire floating debt in income bonds, to be paid out of the net earnings of the road. The Company has authorized an issue of 7 per cent twenty-year income bonds, to the amount of $12,000,000, to be used in retiring the floating debt and in funding the interest that may accrue on its 6 and 7 per cent bonds.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Nov. 3.—The trouble between the East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia Railroad Company and their employes are still unadjusted. The men obstruct the running of the freight trains, but do not interfere with the mail trains.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA & WESTERN.

NEW YORK, Nov. 3.—The Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad have reduced the working-time of mechanics and laborers to eight hours per day.

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE DOUBLE CONVEYANCE OF PROPERTY.

NEW YORK, Oct. 3.—A reporter called upon Commodore Vanderbilt this evening in hopes of obtaining further particulars regarding those two conveyances of a house and lot on Fifth avenue, as previously telegraphed to THE TRIBUNE, which James S. Banker registered recently. One of them gave the property to Vanderbilt and the other gave it to Judge Henry Hilton. Commodore Vanderbilt this evening declined to be interviewed on the subject, on the ground that it was none of the public's business. A reporter also called at the residence of Henry Hilton, but he declined to be seen. The case is a very mysterious one.

[To the Associated Press.]

CONDITION OF THE BANKS.

NEW YORK, Nov. 2.—The banks to-day gained two and a half millions in legal-tenders.

PENNSYLVANIA MINERS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Nov. 3.—The coal-miners of this section of the State interested in bituminous coal-mining met in Delegate Convention to-day. Though there were but fifty delegates present, seventy-two lodges of the Miners' Progressive and Protective Association were represented. The object of the Convention was a very important one,—that of bringing the strike which has existed among the river men to a close. This strike was begun early last summer, but the employing coal operators of the rivers have not given in. The last Legislature declared "not-coal," or screenings, merchantable, and an article to be paid for mining; but the Coal Exchange thought otherwise, and, as above stated, along the rivers this was not granted. The railroad operators had to in a measure give in to the miners, as they supplied furnaces and mills with coal, and the closing of one would have necessitated the shutting down of the other, so there was not much trouble occasioned there.

The river miners had become very destitute, and the fact of the financial stringency coming on caused many railroad pits to close, on account of the mills shutting down; so assistance from that quarter was virtually cut off. The meeting to-day was to resolve on some measure that would close the breach and get the men to work. After a great deal of discussion a resolution was adopted ignoring "not-coal," and declaring that the miners would go to work on Monday next at the rate of 4 cents a bushel of 76 pounds over 1¼ inch screens of 5 superficial feet. The resolution was carried by but one majority. This virtually ends the strike.

PHILADELPHIA.

THE DIVIDEND PERIOD.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 3.—A general business stagnation continues to unsettle the money market and renders it difficult for good houses to obtain funds save by paying excessively high rates. To-morrow brings the payment of dividends and interests on bonds of the various railroads, etc. It is believed that with one or two exceptions the demands of coupon-holders will be promptly satisfied. Mr. Taber, agent of the Northern Central, states that although the dividend period of the latter occurred during the month, he has not yet been advised thereupon. The officers of the Pennsylvania Railroad say that the case of the payment of the semi-annual dividend due this month has not yet been considered by either the Boards of Directors or of Finance. The probability of dividend being paid in cash or stock has not been discussed by the Company's officers during this month. Also all our City National Banks, save three, have their semi-annual dividend period. The expectation is that all will divide about their usual amounts.

NATIONAL FINANCES.

DEPARTMENT EXPENSES.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.—Payments made from the Treasury Department on warrants in October were:

Civil and miscellaneous	$7,003,333
War	4,582,230
Navy	2,226,114
Interest, pensions, and Indians	961,185
Total	$14,832,865

The above does not include payment on account of interest or principal of the public debt of the United States.

THE MINT.

The annual report of the Director of the Mint for the fiscal year ending June 30, says the amount of gold and silver deposits and purchases and coins struck, stamped, and manufactured during the year was as follows:

Deposits, gold	$59,937,429.45
Silver	12,307,389.43
Total amount received and acted upon	$72,244,818.88

Deducting re-deposits made and issued by one institution and deposited with another, the deposits were:

Gold	$57,573,355.88
Silver	9,145,328.43
Total	$66,849,714.31
Gold pieces coined	1,824,420
Value	$35,249,337.50
Silver pieces coined	11,774,250
Value	$2,945,795.50
Minor coinage, pieces	18,925,000
Value	$494,050.00
Total number of pieces	32,523,670
Total value	$38,689,183.00
Bars of fine gold	$ 7,054,956.86
Imported gold	12,940,659.25
Total	$20,495,616.11
Fine silver	3,034,259.56
Imported silver	3,981,654.94
Total	$27,517,530.61

The report is very voluminous, is full of interesting statistical and general information, and concludes as follows: "Some idea of the increase of operations may be formed when it is stated that the coinage of gold during the month of October approximated in value $14,000,000. The coin, except as to the Pacific Coast States and Territories, being as a general thing in the Treasury and banks, the present time is a favorable one for estimating the amount of gold and silver coin in the country. From the most reliable data obtainable the gold coin is estimated at $135,000,000, and of silver $5,000,000; total, $140,000,000. The silver coin is principally in circulation in California, Idaho, Arizona, and Texas. The increase in coin in this country has been at a very fair rate since the 1st of April last, and the indications are that, although there may be occasional exportations, it will gradually go on till an amount sufficient to enable the country to resume specie payments will be secured. This much desired result, however, will depend upon conditions which cannot be discussed."

RECENT SILVER COINAGE.

Between $700,000 and $800,000 in silver of various denominations will be coined at the Philadelphia Mint this month. Thirty-seven thousand of the trade dollars coined in Nevada have found their way into circulation in that section.

GOVERNMENT EXPENSES.

Estimates for the civil establishment of the Government to be submitted to Congress this year exceed those of last year between $1,500,000 and $2,000,000. This increase is caused principally by the raising of a number of salaries at the last session. The estimates for the Internal Revenue Bureau this year are about $22,000 less than last year.

MANUFACTURES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PENNSYLVANIA AND NEW JERSEY MILLS.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 3.—The Amidown Mill, on the Wissahickon, suspends operations this week, preparatory to a surrender of the premises to the Park Commissioners. A great many hands will be thrown out of employment, and upwards of $12,000 monthly lost to this community. The proprietors reopen in Paterson, N. J. It was reported on 'Change to-day that all of the leading hat factories, sixteen in number, had suspended, throwing out almost 1,000 hands, whose monthly wages footed up nearly $30,000. In Wilmington, John U. Rice & Co., iron-founders, having finished their last order, shut down temporarily, retaining but a few hands. Another large iron firm propose continuing on full time if their employes will agree to accept one-half their wages in due-bills, payable at a future date.

The following instance of

DESTITUTION

prevailing among a majority of the working classes in Wilmington is related: A few days ago a man, who had been hovering about the market, was observed abstracting some meat from a butcher's stall. He ran off with it, pursued by many of the marketmen, but managed to distance all save a policeman, who followed him to his door. The latter, happening to peer through the window, beheld the children eating the stolen meat. The poor things, having had nothing to eat for many hours, partook greedily of the uncooked flesh. The officer, touched by the fearful spectacle, returned to the market, related the scene, and, having taken up a collection, quickly conveyed it to the unfortunates.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Nov. 3.—The rolling mill in this city suspended operations to-day, though its said that it will only be temporarily.

MASSACHUSETTS MILLS.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Nov. 3.—In compliance with the new regulations, the majority of the mills which shut down to-day will run eight hours a day for the next four days, and shut down again on Saturday, thus making half time.

A reduction of 25 per cent on the wages of the employes of the Taunton Car Company is announced to-day, in consequence of which twenty-five of the carpenters are on a strike.

SEWING-MACHINES.

NEW YORK, Nov. 3.—The Domestic Sewing Machine Company, at Newark, N. Y., has discharged 123 employes.

SCHENECTADY MILLS.

SCHENECTADY, Nov. 3.—Ray & Co.'s shawl factory has begun running on half-time.

WASHINGTON.

TREASURY REPORTS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 3.—The general public has been favored with too great an amount of information regarding the internal affairs of the Treasury Department of late, and, in consequence thereof, stricter orders of the Secretary have been issued, and employes of the Department are really afraid to open their lips lest they may say something. It seems that a few facts have from time to time become known to the press and the public which the Treasury authorities would have preferred to keep within the sacred minds of the faithful, and, as these facts have led to rather unfavorable comment or discussion, a very stringent order has been given, which will stop any further leakage, and shut the mouths of those subordinates or principals who may happen to know something of interest to the public.

THE NATIONAL BANKS.

Reports showing the condition of the National Banks, at the close of business Sept. 12, the week preceding the commencement of the financial panic, have generally come in quite slowly. Though the reports from banks in all of the principal cities, except Chicago, have been received and published, two of the banks in the latter city having failed to report promptly, have been requested by the Comptroller of the Currency to hurry up.

ST. LOUIS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

A WEEK OF CURRENCY PAYMENTS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 3.—A week of currency payment has passed without any signs of financial trouble. The banks have been guarded in their dealings with the business community, and none of them have as yet shown any signs of weakness. To-day there has been some branching out in discounts, but still great discrimination has been shown.

EASTERN EXCHANGE IS SCARCE.

The products of this section have not yet gone forward in sufficient quantity to throw the balance in favor of St. Louis. Cotton is coming in as freely as in former years, and considerable is being shipped East daily. The receipts of wheat and corn are very small,—just about what they have been for six weeks past. The produce dealers are paying what they can to country correspondents, but that is not much. On 'Change business goes on sleepily.

THE JOBBING TRADE

is having considerable difficulty in regard to collections. The dry goods jobbers profess to have about the usual trade, but one or two houses have reduced their clerical force. Everything betokens a dull winter.

THE MANUFACTURES.

Only two out of eleven iron-furnaces are in operation, and these are running but one stack each. The rolling-mills are working economically. Other branches of manufacture show signs of contraction. The distilleries are working on short time and with reduced force. There is a falling off in the tobacco trade. The flouring mills go on, but they grind slowly.

HOG-PACKING.

Three pork-houses are running; the rest are holding off because of the high price of hogs and the stringency in financial matters. The packers and pork-dealers hope for the usual trade when they once get really to work. There are

NO RUMORS OF FAILURES

in any branch of business. The financial stringency shows itself principally in a general shrinkage in values, and in mercantile operations.

THE TRADES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.—That the Government purposes discharging a large number of employes engaged at the Navy-Yards and other public works is denied by the Secretary of the Navy, who is represented to have stated his policy to be, so far as consistent with public interest, to keep all that is needed for such labor. There may be, he says, complaints that he is using the appropriations for his department rapidly, but he believes the duty of the Government in such a crisis as the present is to give

ALL THE AID IT CAN

to the material interests of the country. The disposition of employers in the East, so far as their feeling and purposes can be judged by letters received here, is to reduce the number of horses of work, and not to discharge or furlough their employes. At least a dozen prominent firms in New York City alone have made known their intention to

PREVENT THE DISCHARGE

of men and women employed by them, but rather to reduce the work of each to a few hours per week during the winter months, or while the hard times continue.

LATEST FINANCIAL PROJECT.

PROPOSED ISSUE OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES BEARING A LOW RATE OF INTEREST.

Washington (Oct. 31) Correspondence of the New York Tribune.

It has been announced in various quarters that among the propositions to be presented to the next Congress will be a new issue of Government bonds or certificates, bearing a rate of interest not exceeding 3.65 per cent per annum. It is said that Gen. Butler will propose the issue of such a bond, convertible into greenbacks at the pleasure of the holder. It has been heretofore reported and believed that the President will advocate such an issue, and that it is favored at the Treasury Department. Conversation with a number of the prominent officials about the department indicate the following to be the views which a number of them hold, and which will, without doubt, find expression in the forthcoming reports. There is a general disposition to favor the low interest certificates, chiefly because of the belief that it would prevent a Deposit of large amounts by the country banks with the city banks, thus inducing the country banks to retain their surplus funds in their own vaults, for use at a time when they are most needed. It is believed that the suspension of the banks in the city of New York was caused mainly by the demand of the country banks upon them for a large amount subject to draft which had been attracted thither by the payment of interest on deposits, and which was invested in call loans which were not available when demanded. The country banks would not send their surplus to New York if they had at their command a Government security which they could purchase at par, and which could be easily converted into greenbacks when demanded. No such security can now be obtained, except at a large premium. The English banks hold but a small amount of reserve, but their surplus funds are invested in English consols bearing 3 per cent interest, which can readily be converted in the market into cash, with a slight depreciation, in any monetary panic.

It is thought that such an issue could also be made of great use to the laboring classes, for if these certificates were issued in sums of $50 the earnings of this class could be safely invested in such funds, giving to the Treasury the permanent use of large sums of money at this low rate of interest. Such a bond would, in fact, become a savings bank for the people, without any necessity for the machinery of a savings institution. It is believed that since the panic the confidence of the laboring classes has been shaken in the savings banks which have received their deposits and now refuse to return them except upon notice of from 30 to 60 days. These deposits are known to be likely to be called for only in small amounts, and all that is needed is to offer to the laboring man an investment which is safe, and which can be readily converted into money if required. It is thought that the Government might utilize such certificates, and by the investment of half the amount received in 5-20 bonds reimburse itself for the whole amount of interest paid upon the new certificates, and at the same time serve the laboring classes in the same manner that the laboring men in England are served through the organization of post-office savings banks, without any of the cumbersome machinery and risk of such institutions. The Comptroller of the Currency, in his last annual report, recommended the issue of such certificates for the use of the banks. The paragraph containing this recommendation is as follows:

The variations in the liabilities requiring reserve in the banks of the City of New York are very great. The banks outside of New York, during the dull season, send their surplus means to that city for deposit upon interest, to await the revival of business. The banks in the City of New York, at such periods of the year, have no legitimate outlet for these funds, and are, therefore, threatened with loss. The Stock Board takes advantage of this condition of affairs, speculation is stimulated by the cheapness of money, and a market is found for the idle funds upon doubtful collaterals, and the result is seen in the increased transactions at the Clearing-House, which, during the past year, exceeded $32,000,000,000, or an average of more than $100,000,000 daily—not one-half of which was the result of legitimate business; the total amount of transactions being greater than that of the bankers' Clearing-House of the City of London. The evil arises largely from the payment, by the banks, of interest on deposits—an old-established custom which cannot easily be changed by legislation. A considerable portion of these deposits would remain at home if they could be used at a low rate of interest, and made available at any time upon the return of the season of active business. No sure investment of this kind is, however, open to the country banks; and the universal custom is to send forward the useless dollars from vaults comparatively insecure to their correspondents in the city, where they are supposed to be safer, and at the same time earning dividends for shareholders. A Government issue bearing a low rate of interest, to be counted as a certain proportion of the reserve, and an increase of the amount which the country banks are required to keep on hand, is the proper remedy for such a state of things. Such an issue need not result in inflation, for the currency invested would be in the possession of the Government. If the currency is held, the objection is the loss of interest to the Government; but this loss would be no more than a just rebate upon the $6,000,000 of taxation annually paid by the banks to the Government, at a time when almost every kind of internal taxation has been discontinued. Such a reduction of taxation should not be grudgingly made, if the result shall be to give elasticity to the currency, to strengthen and steady the money market, to give additional security to $700,000,000 belonging to depositors by retaining in the vaults of the banks a large amount of funds for legitimate business purposes, which would otherwise be thrown upon the Stock Board to unsettle values throughout the country, and alternately increase and depress the price of every commodity.

GRAIN AND STOCK BANK.

NEW YORK, Nov. 3.—Steps have been taken for the formation of a banking institution to be devoted entirely to the grain interests of the interior. This movement is in the hands of private bankers of this city having an established business connection. The capital, as proposed, is to be $500,000, and the bank is to represent the interests of a large number of National Banks in the grain-producing sections of the country. It is, if possible, to be organized under the National Banking act, and is to be designated "The National Grain and Stock Bank."

ABROAD.

LONDON, Nov. 3.—The Continental Banks have raised their rates of discount.

THE INDIANS.

Interesting Scene at the Interior Department in Washington—A Sort of Peace Patched Up Between Arapahoe, Cheyenne, and Ute Chiefs.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.—An interesting scene took place at the Interior Department to-day, on the occasion of the council between the Government officials and delegations of the Araphoe, Cheyenne, and Ute Indians, the conference being in the interest of peace between the Utes and the former bands. Commissioner Smith represented to the Indians the great importance of establishing friendly relations, and assured them whether they did so or not, if they left their reservations, they would be punished. He told the Cheyennes and Arapahoes that the Utes are with our Government, which is bound to protect them at all times, and that the Government is determined that fighting between Indian tribes must cease, and that it cannot continue much longer.

Powdered Face, of the Arapahoes, said he had from his early youth thought it right to war upon the Utes, and had never failed to kill one of that tribe when he could, but in later years his mind had been changed. He was not unwilling there should be peace between the tribes.

The Commissioners suggested that the preliminaries of the peace movement be established by the Indians shaking hands with one another.

Ouray, speaking for the Utes, said they thought it best to make peace as a whole. These men may be friendly, and the tribes generally may not feel that way. Ouray was somewhat afraid that their enemies, the Utes, spoke with two tongues.

The Indian Commissioner said it was only necessary that they make peace as individuals, and not as representatives of their tribes. After a rather serious consultation by the Chiefs of the separate tribes, Ouray and Powdered Face advanced to the middle of the ring, and shook hands very formally, and with no expression of satisfaction. Afterwards there was a general, though not, to all appearances, very cordial handshaking. Powdered Face said the Great Spirit was looking down, and he would say whether this was all right or not. Ouray responded that time would tell.

Stone Calf, of the Cheyennes, demurred at first, but afterwards joined the others and shook hands with the Utes. At the termination of the council it was proposed to the Indians to go to their hotel in the same coach, but the Utes objected on the ground that they could not understand each others' language.

The Choctaws on a Railroad Inspection Tour.

CADDO, I. T., Nov. 3.—The Governor of the Choctaw Nation, Judges of the Supreme Court, members of the Legislature, and their friends, numbering about fifty, left here to-day on an excursion to Sedalia, Mo., as the guests of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad. They will inspect the Company's machine-shops, and other manufacturing works of the Company, stop at the principal points on the route, and be afforded an opportunity to learn for themselves what the railroads have done for Missouri and Kansas. In the party are a number of Choctaw ladies and children. This excursion is regarded as an important era in the future development of the Indian Territory.

MILWAUKEE ITEMS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 3.—While playing a game of billiards at the Plankinton House rooms, on Saturday evening, Aug. Badden, a son of ex-Treasurer M. Badden, was stricken by paralysis. He lingered until 2 this afternoon, when he died.

Water was let into the street-mains from the reservoir at 1:15 this afternoon, and passed to the West Side and over the river, crossing at the foot of Michigan street to the highest point on Prospect, a distance of four miles, in two hours.

THANKSGIVING IN OHIO.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Nov. 3.—Gov. Noyes to-day issued his proclamation recommending that Thursday, Nov. 27, be observed as a day of thanksgiving and prayer.

CANADA.

The Battle Draws to a Close.

An Exciting Day in Parliament.

The Opposition Charge the Ministerial Party with Bribery.

And Produce Their Evidence Before the House.

Closing Speech by the Premier.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SHAMELESS ABUSE OF POWER.

OTTAWA, Nov. 3.—Never in the history of this country was political corruption so bold, and never in its death-throes did it manifest so desperate a determination to resist subjection as at present around the precincts of the Legislative Halls in this city. One proof of this is the unprecedented act of the Government, while a vote of want of confidence is under discussion, in still making judicial appointments throughout the land. In the case of all honorable governments, no business save the most necessary would be transacted until a pending vote of censure was disposed of; not so, however, with the Macdonald Administration. Several Judges and other important officers have been appointed during the time that has elapsed since the introduction of Mr. McKenzie's amendment to the address.

ATTEMPT TO INFLUENCE VOTES.

Every conservative agency has been brought into play to affect the course of members by intimidation, the influence of business connections, bribes, etc. Mackay, of Cape Breton, was sought to be influenced by his connection with business-men in Great Britain, through the instrumentality of the cable. Others have had the annoyance of petitions and threatening letters from their constituents; and though these were comparatively insignificant in themselves, they have been magnified by the ministerial papers.

AN ATTEMPT TO BRIBE DISCOVERED.

To-day everybody was astonished beyond measure to hear a member of the House rise in his place and state that on Sunday an agent acting for the Government had offered him a large sum of money to vote for the Government. So criticising and watchful are the eyes of the public on members that it has come to be next to impossible for much to be done now towards bribing. The die is cast, and the fate of the Government would seem to be sealed. The Opposition now rely on a majority of 4 to 6—the same as stated a fortnight ago, or before Parliament assembled. While a few ministerial supporters only claim a majority of 3 at the outside, others admit that the prospects of the Government are already blighted.

APPEARANCE OF THE HOUSE.

In the House all the available space for spectators is filled immediately after the Speaker takes his chair, and remains packed till he leaves it.

SPREAD-EAGLE DODGE NOT PRESENT.

I was in error in announcing the presence of Dodge in the House the other day. A case of mistaken identity caused a number of people to make this mistake. He is understood still to be in New York; and the *Mail*, a ministerial organ, asserts that he will not be present during the session at all, in view of the fact that he tendered his resignation, which the Government, for some reason, has not caused to be accepted, perhaps in hope of obtaining his vote.

THE RIEL CASE.

A rumor is now current that an escort of French-Canadian friends of Riel purpose seeing him from Ogdensburg to the Capitol in time to record his vote for the Government. This is somewhat doubtful.

GEORGE W. M'MULLEN

is still here, and interests himself in behalf of the Opposition.

YESTERDAY'S SESSION.

The House of Commons resumed business this afternoon at 3 o'clock. An anxious crowd was in attendance, in anticipation of hearing Sir John's defense of the Pacific scandal, it having been understood that he was to speak. Expectations were for a time disappointed, owing to a circumstance of considerable moment.

A BRIBE OFFERED AND REFUSED.

Cunningham, member from Manitoba, after the Speaker took the chair, from his place made a statement to the effect that on Sunday Ald. Heney, acting as agent for the Ministry, offered him a bribe of $5,000, with a first-class official position in the Northwest, if he would consent to cast his vote on this occasion in support of the Government. Particulars of the interview and the proposals were also laid before the House.

ACTION TAKEN IN VIEW OF THE CHARGES.

On Cunningham's taking his seat, White, a member of the Opposition, rose and inquired of the Government what course was preferred in view of this statement; and Sir John A. Macdonald, in reply, thought the matter should have time for consideration. On motion of two members of the Opposition, a warrant was issued without any opposition being given to it, and Ald. Henry was brought to the bar of the House, and ordered to be in attendance at 9 p. m., when Cunningham's statement, in the meanwhile printed, would be considered by the House.

THE DEBATE ON THE ADDRESS

was then resumed by White, of Hastings, a Ministerialist, who indulged in personal invective against Cunningham, Huntington, and McMullen. He considered the charges not proven, and would give the Government the benefit of any doubt.

Bodwell (Oppositionist) of Oxford, followed with a criticism of the Government defense. He also challenged any one to prove that money had been spent corruptly by the Opposition, and he rebuked Dr. Tupper for care of himself rather than of the Government.

McKay Wright, of Pontiac, supported Sir John whom he believed to be the greatest living statesman.

A PITHY DIALOGUE.

Mills, of Bothwell, a constitutional lawyer, argued that if Macdonald's amendment carried it would prove that the House was unfit to discharge its functions. He examined Tilley's argument; pointed out the fact that in the official report the questions and answers differed in some cases from the newspaper reports; and next referred to the attempt of the Ministry to bias the judgement of members by the publication of the Governor-General's dispatches.

For this he was called to order.

Mackenzie said they (the Opposition) questioned the advisors under which he acted.

Sir John said no advice had been given.

Blake contended that the Governor could not act without the advice of his Ministry.

Sir John replied that the Governor-General, as a representative of the Crown, had independent rights. The subject was then dropped.

THE SPEAKER ALLOWED TO RESUME.

Mills then revised at length the work of the Royal Commission, showed the illegality of its constitution, and the unsatisfactory result of its labors.

THE CANADIAN PREMIER ON THE DEFENSIVE.

He was succeeded by Sir John A. Macdonald, who rose to speak upon the question amid great anxiety of the audience. He entered into a most elaborate and carefully prepared defense of the constitutionality of the prorogation and the appointment of a Royal Commission. He declared that the solemn pledge of prorogation had been taken, and therefore must have been carried out. He then went over the ground as to granting the charter in 1872. The objects of Huntington in bringing the charges, he claimed, were to prostrate the Pacific scheme, and embarrass the Government. He held that no man could vote against prorogation without dishonor to himself.

As to the legality of the Royal Commission, he contended that if it was illegal they had no right to accept the evidence taken before it as a ground of censure. He had the authority of the Governor-General for stating that, in addition to the State papers presented, that the course taken by the Governor-General was strictly legal and constitutional. He next discussed the oath bill and its disallowance, and disclaimed having had anything to do with advising its disallowance. The disallowance was not taken on the opinion of the law officers of the Crown alone, but also on that of the Privy Council, aided by the opinion of the Lord High Chancellor. He next gave his reasons for blaming Huntington for not appearing before the Royal Commission.

He contended that all the Ministers had given their evidence fully and unreservedly before the Commission. The House was not, however, bound by its report of the Commission.

After defending the personnel of the Commission, Sir John reviewed some of the more important acts of his own, including the Nova Scotia subsidy, the Washington Treaty, and the admission of British Columbia. He asserted that he would have been glad to have submitted himself to cross-examination before the Commission; and it was not his fault if Huntington failed to appear to prosecute the inquiry. He again denied the existence of a contract or agreement between the Government and Sir Hugh Allan.

He admitted that Allan's letters showed that Macpherson had good cause for fearing American influence; justified the course in granting a charter to Allan, but had nothing to do with the bargain between Allan and his discarded associates; nor was he prepared to blame Sir George Cartier for what he individually might have done, as the Government was not responsible for the act of any single individual member of the Government. He attacked Huntington for securing information from McMullen.

HUNTINGTON RESENTED

this; and dared Sir John to say that he had been purchased by foreign gold. An exciting scene occurred, and

SIR JOHN FINALLY RESUMED.

At the close of this report, 2 a. m., Sir John is still speaking. It is expected that Blake will move an adjournment of the debate, and will then follow in reply to-morrow.

THEY WANT BLAKE.

The Ministerial papers in this city are just now indulging in adulations of Blake, beseeching him to come out from among the Opposition and join the ministerial ranks. It is looked upon as one strong symptom of the connection of coming defeat; and the appeal will be as fruitless as their attempt to clear themselves of the guilt charged by Huntington.

THE DRUNKEN JUROR.

One of the Jurors in the Stokes Case Arraigned for Contempt of Court—He is Charged with Visiting Gambling Dens and Saloons During the Progress of the Trial—But He is "a Drinking Man," and Knew No Better.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Oct. 3.—A crowd gathered in the Court of Oyer and Terminer to-day to hear the proceedings in the case of James Delos Center, the eighth juryman in the Stokes case, who has been arrested for contempt of court. The charges are that while he was serving as juryman in this case, and after leaving the court and going to the Astor House office, he was accustomed to go out through the Barclay street door, and go around to the lowest dens in the city, staying out all night, and talking everywhere about the case.

On opening the proceedings, Mr. Hummell, Center's counsel, asked for an adjournment, that he might consult with his colleagues, and, pending the hearing of the case, asked that the bail of the prisoner be fixed at a moderate amount.

Assistant District-Attorney Allen, after an examination had been waived, said that in regard to fixing the bail he did not know how far the Court was conversant with the facts; but he would say generally that the oral evidence and the affidavits which he heard read before the Grand Jury presented a flagrant case of contempt of Court.

Mr. Hummell—"Whatever he did it was in company with an officer appointed by Court to take charge of him. He never was on a jury, except in this case, and he served on that to the best of his understanding."

Judge Davis said that the offense charged was a misdemeanor, but it was of a graver character, and it was important that there should be no opportunity to evade inquiry. He should therefore fix the bail at $3,000.

HARRY HILL AS A CONSERVATOR OF JUSTICE.

Among the affidavits which support the complaint is that of Harry Hill, who states that Center, whom he has known eight or nine years, came to his place about the first night after the jury was complete in the Stokes trial. He was with a Deputy Sheriff and was intoxicated. He spoke about the case, and said that one man had sold himself for $500; that Stokes' brother told him he had got a man to do what he wanted for $500. He said he had been riding in a carriage with Stokes' brother. He came the second night with an officer and four or five friends. He said he had been to Coburn's and was going back there. Homer Lane was with him. He had a great deal to say about the case.

OFFICER JOHN W. HUNT

states that Center asked him to allow him to attend to his business. He told him to get permission from the Judge. Center spoke to the Judge, and gave him (the officer) to understand he had permission. Mr. Center took him to a place which he found out was a faro bank, in Houston street, and put down some money, and won before he would leave. The affidavit goes on to enumerate various places to which Center took him,—to such places as Harry Hill's, Reddy the Blacksmith's, a liquor store in Varick street and similar establishments elsewhere. The officer swears he never heard Center speak of the Stokes case.

STATEMENT BY THE ACCUSED.

Mr. Center made the following statement to-day to a reporter regarding the charges against him: "I am the sole agent here for a certain brand of wines, and must visit drinking places to push my trade and collect money due me. I had no idea that in visiting these places I was committing contempt of court. One of the Deputy Sheriffs was with me, and if he knew it, he should have told me so. Now, I am a drinking man, and when visiting these places, of course, drank. My oath as a juror was to render a verdict on the evidence, and there was nothing in the oath about drinking. If I had known that I was doing wrong, I would not have persisted in it so openly. Tom, Dick, and Harry might have said to me in a joke, 'How is the trial proceeding?' and I may have answered, but don't remember what I said."

MARINE DISASTERS.

Report of the Marine Inspectors in Regard to the Ironsides Disaster.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Nov. 3.—The report of the Supervising Inspectors of this marine district in regard to the loss of the Ironsides has been received here. They find that the vessel was entirely seaworthy, and that she was only half loaded, and they ascribe her loss to the bad seamanship of her Captain, claiming that he should have headed down the lake toward the Manitous, instead of putting her head on to the sea when she became unmanageable. The report has been duly forwarded to Washington. This document will probably settle insurance matters, no payments having yet been made by the companies.

Schooner Ashore.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 3.—The schooner Kate L. Bruce, reported foundered, is ashore on South Fox Island. A tug and pump will be sent to her from here.

OBITUARY.

E. W. Vining, Elgin, Ill.

ELGIN, Ill., Nov. 3.—E. W. Vining, of this city, died yesterday. The deceased was 60 years of age. He will be buried Tuesday. Mr. Vining has been a resident of Dundee and Elgin for over thirty years, and was highly esteemed by a large circle of friends. Many of the old residents of Chicago were classed as his personal friends.

PERSONAL.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 3.—Augustus Iturbide, Maximilian's adopted heir to the Mexican throne, accompanied by Mme. Iturbide and Gen. T. N. Nelson, American Minister to Mexico, are in this city. Young Iturbide will be sent to school at Stonyhurst, England. He is 10 years of age, is an accomplished musician and linguist, with an air of a pr...

WASHINGTON.

The Resumption of Specie-Payments.

Arrival of the German-Silver Man---Whats Half-a-Dollar Amongst One?

The Bank is but the Guinea's Stamp, Richardson's the Man for a' That.

Nitrate of Silver Currency.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29, 1873.

"Now, don't you done gone hoard it, I tell you, John Henry! Now, don't you done gone hoard dat silver! Juss you take it home an' show it to your fader, an' den lay it out in persimmons; fo' the Secrumtery says yo' must put 'em in suckumlation!"

So quoth the great boss-watchman as he gave a silver quarter to his boy this forenoon, on the steps of the Treasury.

"Hoard it?" says the boy; "what do yo' mean?"

"Don't you done gone hide it. It's give yo', boy-a, to resto' confidence."

"How kin I?"

"Why," says old Cuffy, scratching his spectacles with his thumb, "why —— ah, give it away!"

The old man went back to his seat in the big Treasury pile, blowing very hard, as if his full duty had been discharged. Following him in, we beheld a scene novel and somewhat peculiar. A sign was stuck up, to the effect that the clerks would be paid $3 odd in a hundred, and were expected to keep it moving. It was especially given, as the placard explained, to add to the feeling of confidence, and familiarize the public with the novelty of itself, if I may so express it.

THE SCENE.

Two small sacks, about of the size of salt-bags, such as used to sell for 25 cents when I was in the grocery-business and the tariff was down, stood on the marble counter of the Treasury. Guarding these little sacks were several stalwart policemen looking Gog and Magog at you, as if they were Yeomen-Warders of the British regalia. There was a kind of foolish look about the clerks inside the long glass bar, and they were reciprocated by the crowd of idlers in front. The very recipients of the money looked ridiculoulous receiving it, and the Paying Teller was flustered. This was the resumption of specie-payments which Richardson, the Secretary, had entered upon immediately on being impressed by President Grant's views. The Secretary had announced it in an official circular, and there had been as much stir thereabout as the post made in announcing his buccaneer character in "Rokeby:"

Columbia heard it through her States,
And opened wide her silver gates;
Rich Mexico it had passed through,
And sacked the splendors of Peru."

The room in which this performance was going on is the great show-room of the Treasury Building, lined with polished marbles in variegated colors, and adorned with screens and furniture of rosewood. Since William E. Chandler had his name cut in the marble walls under Hugh McCullogh's, there has been no such contemptible burlesque on the Public Treasury of a great country. Richardson himself felt the farce upon him, and slipped away to his inner sanctum.

MERRIMENT.

Last night the bar-rooms had signs stuck up to this effect: "Confidence Restorers. Try a Shandygaff. Five cents in specie given to every caller at the bar, on condition that he keeps it moving."

It appeared by the evening-report that fifty persons in the United States had received $5 apiece. This is just 50-40,000,000 or 1-800,000 of the population. As Gen. Grant expects a generous party to elect him long enough to vindicate his policy, he will require just 20,000 terms of four years each to resume in. Probably by the end of that period, if he begins now and is a good student, he will have some ideas on finance. But the public opinion of his most obtuse supporters was expressed in a newspaper-office yesterday, when an old fellow who has three sons in office said:

"I never expected to own up to it, but there's some derned fools around the head of our Government."

RICHARDSON AND BOUTWELL.

The present Secretary of the Treasury is by no means the smallest potato in the Cabinet, although he would be the smallest Bank-President you ever saw; but the mighty responsibilities of his office dwarf him lower than a retired peanut-merchant beside the Bank of England. A little Probate Judge, and not good at that, particularly, in the Village of Cambridge, Mass., he had but one connection in this world with Federal business. He gave a bed and a breakfast, when he came up that way, to George S. Boutwell, who rewarded him with a place in the Treasury. When Boutwell, at his trade of politician, passed up to that Senate where he had delivered his Hole-in-the-Sky oration, he had the respect for his late office to press that Richardson be put in it. The Probate Judge of a small village, by the mere chance of association with a popular politician, is thus the First Lord of the Treasury of a nation with nearly $800,000,000 of currency, and which enjoys the confidence of Europe to the extent of $1,500,000,000 of gold investments. Has Mr. Richardson ever written a chapter on Finance, or been quoted among the solid men of Boston as a great private authority on bullion, coinage, or political economy? Yet there he sits, embodying High Life Below Stairs; and the only piece of dignified work he has done is to suggest for one of the official organs that his temerity for this step grew out of a too-forward belief in President Grant's positions recently enunciated.

This is apparent by the story of the man's humble life, and by the clerical docility with which he leaps to carry out the President's jumble of ideas.

TO LOOK UPON,

he is an old clerk of court, or more respectable usher to a banking house, such as Abraham Newland. Newland was made a clerk in the Bank of England in 1748, and it took him thirty-four years to become Cashier, which office he filled thirty-five years, and acquired a fortune of $650,000 in the course of sixty years' faithful service. It is related that, for twenty-five years, he never slept outside of the Bank. Twenty-five years of sleep in the Treasury might do something for the present Secretary; but, as the matter stands, it would be cheaper to pay him the $650,000 in advance, all in coin, and discharge him,—with instructions not to hoard it. Nothing, however, is adapted to make men hoard money like futile and foolish farces as all Richardson's have been, from buying bonds and issuing silver down to breaking the laws of Congress and setting aside the decrees of the United States Courts.

If he remains in the place so long, Congress ought to declare that it has no confidence in his capacity, as soon as it meets, and ask the President to communicate his reasons for appointing him. If the reasons be as good as some of the President's recent compositions on the money-question, we shall have entertainment.

I may add that

THE PSEUDONYMS

of some of the leading Treasury officials, given around town, indicate them pretty well. Mr. Richardson is called "*that fellow*;" Mr. Spinner is called "good old Foo-foo;" Mr. Knox goes by the name of "Miss Nancy;" Douglas, Commissioner of Revenue, is "Airy Doug." The Auditors are strolling politicians, put into pigeon-holes of office to keep them warm; and the Assistant Secretary, Sawyer, is a South Carolina carpet-bagger, who most dignifies Richardson by being next in succession.

M'CULLOCH,

by the way, has been here. He imputes the fall of the house of Jay Cooke to Mr. Cooke's pride of faith in the Northern Pacific Road, by which he began to buy its bonds back in order to keep up their standing in the market. McCulloch thinks the road got to be a sort of mother-in-law which bossed the house that contained her, although she might have been set outside without making any very violent scandal. He says he saw that the task was nearly done when the habitability of the land-grant was generally disbelieved. This I got from one who talked with him.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL.

The appointment of Lieut.-Col. George Crook to Brigadiership made vacant by Philip St. George Cooke's retirement is proper in view of the fact that no person since the War has been so constantly active, so wholly original in his method of warfare, and so successful, as Crook. He is an Indian campaigner equal to old Arbuckle or Jackson, and with modesty equal to his self-reliance. Gen. Crook, while courting Miss Daily, of Maryland, now his wife, lodged at her father's house; and his present brother-in-law came in, took him out of bed, and carried him through the garrison and pickets to Cumberland. He was soon exchanged, however, and finished up his career nobly under Sheridan. Philip St. George Cooke, whom he replaces, is a veteran officer, with a career reaching back to the days of Gaines, Scott, Ripley, and Brown.

HOYT, SPRAGUE & CO.

The late Chief Justice died before the troubled days had come upon his currency. His Trustee, Henry D. Cooke, has failed; and both his sons-in-law, Sprague and Hoyt, appear to have joined the same list. Sprague is probably the greatest manufacturer who ever came to the Senate, and that is not saying much. He enunciated the cowardice of half-a-million, and proved it when Brown & Ives, his enemies, sought the other day to press him down. Daniel J. Morrell, of the Cambria Iron-Works, Pennsylvania, the greatest iron-roller and the narrowest-minded man I ever saw, also presented the miseries of the tariff-policy by shutting up his shops before anybody else. There is sympathy for Sprague, but none, that I have heard of, for Morrell. Now, where is Kelley? He never had enough capital to fail on, either in the head or the pocket. Amongst them they stimulated this country beyond the bounds of prudence, made the land-grant system prolong a market for their high-priced iron, debauched the morals of public men to be go-betweens in the business, and, at the brink of winter, "the only protected laborer in the world" finds himself like the poet in autumn:

When rise the gusty winds; the leaves
Race fugitive and lost;
And gaunt the landscapes desolate
Look in the teeth of frost.

GATH.

THE BIG SANDY RAILROAD.

How Wall Street Magnates Made a Catspaw of Gen. J. C. Breckinridge.

Lexington (Ky.) Correspondent of the Cincinnati Enquirer.

A more barefaced swindle than this Big Sandy Railroad enterprise was perhaps never perpetrated upon a confiding people. A few unprincipled speculators in New York, by reason of their connection with the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad, succeeded in making the citizens of Lexington believe that a line of railroad would be built from Elizabethtown through Lexington to the mouth of the Big Sandy River, to connect with the Chesapeake & Ohio Road, if we would subscribe $250,000 of stock. The sharpers knew that some one influential with the people would have to be employed to convince them of the vast benefits to be derived from the projected enterprise. The man selected for the purpose was Gen. John C. Breckinridge, the most magnificent greenhorn in Kentucky to-day. The General, with a verdancy that I suppose was one of the essential qualifications of the President of the Elizabethtown, Lexington & Big Sandy Railroad, assured his fellow-citizens that he had every confidence in the integrity and financial ability of the New Yorkers who promised to build the road. These fellows in the background had subscribed $2,500,000. The General was certain that it was a bona fide subscription. Mr. Huntington, President of the Chesapeake & Ohio Company, assured Gen. Breckinridge that such was the case, and the General assured the people. Huntington pulled the wires and the General danced; latterly his heart may not have been in the exercise, but he went through the motions.

The result of Gen. Breckinridge's efforts was that the City of Lexington and County of Fayette gave him half-a-million dollars unconditionally. Poor man; the money was given on his account, but I don't believe he received a dollar of it more than his salary as President of the new Company. Clark County gave and Montgomery gave liberally. The road was built a distance of thirty miles—from Lexington to the little town of Mount Sterling. There it has stopped with one end in air. The cost of building that section was less than half-a-million. The sharpers collected nearly a million and pocketed the difference. Now they have just succeeded in mortgaging the whole road for $3,000,000, and the stock which was given to the people in return for the tax has been blown to the four winds. But the funniest thing is yet to be told. Col. Hart Gibson, of the Lexington *Press*, went to New York to investigate matters. He saw Mr. Huntington. He asked why the subscription of two and a half millions had not been paid. Mr. Huntington replied that railroads were not built in that way. "Who subscribed the money?" asked Col. Gibson. "Phillips," said Huntington. "And who is Phillips?" "A moneyed man here in the city," was the reply. Col. Gibson, turning his head, saw, laughing, at his desk, a tall clerk, with a pen behind his ear, and the Colonel was powerfully impressed with the idea that that was Phillips. At any rate, he could not find anybody but Huntington who knew who Phillips was. Gen. Breckinridge has not yet been invited to hunt him up. Poor gentleman! he had not been prepared for partnership in such rascality.

The fact that he was an innocent party to a huge fraud, which mainly by his efforts was perpetrated upon his own people, sickened him in body and mind, and now he has but just risen from a sick-bed, shadow of his former self, but still the idol of the people. But he must have nothing more to do with railroads if he would maintain his place in public esteem.

THE IOWA ELECTION.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The course of the people of Iowa at the October election has not a little puzzled the political wire-pullers. In counties like Lee and Dubuque, where Democratic Rings have been as corrupt and odious as those of the Republican party in other counties, a revolution has occurred,—they sending Representatives to the Legislature of the opposite party. Whether Dennis Cooley, Harlan's old Commissioner of Indian Affairs at Washington, will prove to be any real improvement over the Democrats who have preceded him in the Legislature from Dubuque, remains to be seen. Though the Republicans have always been in a minority in that county, and were more Anti-Monopoly than the full-blooded Anti's themselves, since the election Mr. Cooley is said to have come out as a Republican, and announced his intention to act with that party at Des Moines this winter.

It is to be hoped that the lessons of this election will not be lost on the dominant party. Carpenter became one of the early Grangers, and proved himself a thorough-paced demagogue, stumping the State and being all things to all men. Vale, his opponent, seems to have been perfectly crushed in advance by the 70,000 majority of 1872. He never accepted his nomination in any public manner, or appeared in public to plead his cause, and that of the masses whose representative he was for the time being. Had Vale taken the stump, as Grimes did in 1854, and gone before the people, as he ought to have done, there is very little doubt now but the result would have been very different, as it is, Carpenter and the Republican-Ring have got a richly-merited rebuke, which will not stop where it now is.

IOWA.

PUNISHMENT OF INCENDIARISM.

BURLINGTON, Ia., Oct. 29, 1873.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Seeing in your paper yesterday an account of the extensive fire in Canastota, N. Y., can I enlist your powerful pen in behalf of the greatest curse that now afflicts our country: the fires, but more especially those caused by incendiaries.

Daily I read an account of fires, and too often the paper simply remarks, "It was the work of an incendiary." And so it goes on, and to an extent that it does in no other country. For the present, we may not obtain fire-proof buildings, and we cannot entirely prevent fires. But cannot we at least try and diminish those caused by incendiaries? With our present lax enforcement of law in any case, it is no wonder they at present are not deterred in that respect.

Will it not pay well to have laws passed of the most severe and sure character, for the punishment of those guilty of this great crime?

If we do not hang them for it, at least make the punishment imprisonment for life, with the certainty of no pardon by the Governor.

Would it not be well to warm up Alaska by making it an especial penal settlement to send these fire-spreading gentlemen to?

Upon a letter I sent to the *California Farmer* upon the "destruction of our timber," the editor remarked that, if my ideas were carried out, it would be worth millions to our country; it resulted in the passage of the "Forest-Culture act." If that idea was worth millions, I feel that the passage of some such stringent law as I suggest would be worth tens of millions in reducing the numbers of fires in our most fire-afflicted country. Most respectfully,

J. HENEAGE CARTER.

TILTON-BEECHER.

Trial of the Former Before the Plymouth-Church Court.

He Requests Beecher to Make Charges, but Beecher Says He Has None to Make.

Tilton's Name Stricken from the Roll of Membership.

From the New York Tribune, Nov. 1.

The stated meeting held at Plymouth Church last evening assumed the startling and exciting aspect which many had dreaded—the revival of a scandal which, it had been hoped, was buried forever. Before the special meeting was called to order, a contest was had on the question of excluding all but members, but the motion was lost. At this time the large hall was completely filled with people, and in the curious gallery or balcony at the side a crowd of expectant faces appeared. The first thing done was the nomination and election of Mr. Raymond as Moderator. He called at once for the report of the Examining Committee, who have been considering Theodore Tilton's relations to the Church. The report was read by Mr. Halliday, as follows:

BROOKLYN, Oct. 21, 1873.

The Rev. S. P. HALLIDAY: At a meeting of the Examining Committee of Plymouth Church, held last evening, the following preamble and resolution were adopted:

WHEREAS, Charges were presented to this Committee by William F. West against Theodore Tilton; and,

WHEREAS, A Special Committee having been appointed by the Committee to wait upon Mr. Tilton with reference to said charges, said Tilton, on the evening of Oct. 6, made answer to that Special Committee in these words:

"I have not for nearly four years past been an attendant of Plymouth Church, nor have I considered myself a member of it, and I do not now, nor does the pastor consider me a member; and I do not hold myself amenable to its jurisdiction in any manner whatever;" and

WHEREAS, The said Theodore Tilton, in reply to a communication addressed to him by the Clerk of this Commitee, which communication, with a copy of the charges preferred against him by William F. West, were put into the hands of said Tilton on Oct. 17 inst., and a request made to him that he should answer the same by Oct. 23 inst., says, in a letter addressed to the clerk of this Committee, under date of Oct 22: "It is about four years since I terminated all connection with the church, and am not now a member thereof; therefore, the document addressed to me in that capacity I cannot receive;" and,

WHEREAS, It thus appears that Theodore Tilton, a member of this church, has abandoned his connection with the church by prolonged absence from all its services and ordinances; therefore,

Resolved, That this Committee recommend to the church that the name of Theodore Tilton be struck from the roll of membership of the church, as provided for by Rule No. 7 of the Manual.

E. W. TALMAGE, Clerk of Executive Committee.

Mr. White promptly moved the acceptance of the report by adopting the recommendation.

W. F. West—By Rule No. 7 the accused cannot be removed in that way, but must be duly served with notice of time and place of hearing, and be allowed an opportunity to defend himself. I wish to say I preferred charges against Mr. Tilton—

The Moderator interrupted to inquire if it was a point of order against the reception.

Mr. West—No, sir. I wish to offer a substitute for that resolution, and to make a few remarks. I made these charges only four months ago against Mr. Tilton for circulating—

Mr. Shearman and others—I rise to a point of order.

The point of order when stated was, that the charges were the property of the Examining Committee, and could not be made in a business meeting. The Chair ruled the point of order well taken, and Mr. West simply read his substitute:

Resolved, That the Church instruct the Examining Committee to at once appoint a time and place for the hearing of the case against Mr. Tilton, and to report to the Church on the evening of Nov. 7 (next Friday).

Resolved, That when this meeting adjourn it meet on Friday evening next, immediately after the prayer-meeting.

The Moderator declared this resolution objectionable according to Parliamentary rules, and suggested a better way to clothe its meaning. The previous question was suddenly moved, and after some complication had resulted the substitute was lost. At this moment Mr. Tilton, who had been sitting in the left-hand corner near the door, while his accuser, Mr. West, sat in the body of the hall, came forward with these words: "Mr. Chairman, I beg the courtesy of the house while I read a brief statement." It was moved that he be heard, and with some opposition carried.

Mr. Tilton said:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: Twenty years ago I joined this Church, and many of the most precious memories of my life cluster about these walls. Four years ago I ceased my membership, nor have I ever been, from that time until to-night, once under this roof. Retiring from Plymouth Church I did not ask for the erasure of my name from the roll, because the circumstances were such that I could not publicly state them without wounding the feelings of others besides myself. During these years of my absence a story has filled the land, covering it like a mist, that I have slandered the minister of this Church.

The speaker was interrupted by cries from two or three of "Order!" "Order!" Mr. Shearman stated the point of order to be that there was no question of slander before them. The Moderator decided that Mr. Tilton was in order, and the latter resumed:

Last summer, Mr. Beecher published an explicit charge in the Brooklyn *Eagle* exempting me from this injustice. Notwithstanding this public document in my behalf, a committee of this church by its action has given rise to injurious statements in the public press that my claim of non-membership is made by me in order to avoid my just responsibility to the church as a member. I therefore come here to-night not from any obligation of membership, since I am not a member, and not examined by any committee, for no committee has examined me, but of my free will, prompted by my self-respect, and as a matter vital to my life, and in order to say in Mr. Beecher's presence, surrounded here by his friends, that if I have slandered him I am ready to answer for it to the man whom I have slandered. If, therefore, the minister of this church has anything whereof to accuse me, let him now speak, and I shall answer, as God is my judge.

At the conclusion of Mr. Tilton's statement a profound silence ensued, which was broken by the business-like voice of the Moderator, who called the question of an amendment before the house. Mr. West tried to gain a hearing, and a member moved that he be heard. This was followed by short and perplexing rush of points of order, amendments to amendments, until the question was finally settled flatly by laying it on the table, in which there was a heavy affirmative vote. Mr. Haws created some amusement by his persistency in inquiring how the members could know in such a crowd whether the voices were those of legitimate voters. Mr. McKay said, good-humoredly: "I should like to know whether brother Haws thinks he has got into a ballot-box stuffing district?" This was followed by a great laugh at Mr. Haws' expense, and he retorted sharply: "I don't answer blackguard remarks, for I profess to be a gentleman!" More discussion then ensued.

M. Edgerton—As I understand the question before us now, it is the original recommendation brought up by the Examining Committee. I wish to speak in opposition to that motion, and for several reasons. My first is that I think this an opportunity to test the question whether a man can walk into a church and out of it of his own free will. When he comes in it requires two parties to the transaction—the man to make his application, the church to receive it,—and when he goes out there must also be two parties. I claim that if we pass this resolution, it is a precedent which is contrary to all the precedents of the past; I claim that from the very fact of Mr. Tilton's absenting himself from the church in the past few years he should be disciplined in the proper manner. I object to the amendment for another reason; although the question is not before us, it is known to every member that charges are preferred; it is known that when we pass this resolution we are in spirit violating Rule 4 of our church. The accuser has some rights in this church as well as the accused; and does the Examining Committee come in here and say that, in the face of this Rule 4, the accuser has no rights? As we have the love of Plymouth Church in our hearts, as we hope for its success in the future as in the past, let us be careful how we establish a precedent of gag-law, for though you may stop us here to-night, there are those of us who wish to know the truth, and who know that charges have been established and that they can be sustained. [Great applause.]

Mr. Duryea replied at some length in favor of the resolution. The Chairman uttered a defense of his own conduct of the meeting which would seem to be assailed by the remarks about "gag-law." Then Mr. Beecher came forward, stepped upon the platform, and said:

REMARKS OF MR. BEECHER.

I don't propose to discuss the question of membership on the ground on which it stands in this particular instance. When I came to Plymouth Church I came from a Presbyterian Church, a highly organized one, in which the session is substantially a judicial body, organized for purposes of judicial procedure. The Congregational Church is the most unorganized of all Churches in the world so far as ecclesiastical machinery is concerned, and it relies, in its very spirit and nature, upon moral influence rather than upon ecclesiastical authority. It soon became apparent that there was to be a large membership of this church, and the question came into my mind, What shall be the method or policy of this church? Shall it be a church that shall undertake to make scrutiny in detail of the life of its members, and shall it attempt to follow up any allegation in reference to any man's morality in life? Shall it undertake the care of all its members in all the details of their life, or shall it be a large educating brotherhood?

I need not tell you what view I took of it. My preaching from the beginning to this hour is the witness of the view I took of the nature of church organization; that it is not a close organization—this Congregational Church—like an Episcopalian, with rules and regulations minute; nor is it like a Presbyterian Church, nor is it like many of the New England Congregational churches. It never has been. From the very beginning of it there were two principles that were prominent. The first was that the door of entrance to the church should be as large as humanity, and that the door of emission from the church should be just as large as necessary. And then the general public sentiment of the Church, the social influence of its members, and the instructing of the pulpit, have been relied upon to promote morality, order, and unity. That we have succeeded to an extraordinary degree you yourselves are witnesses. I determined that this church should not be a church, above all others, that had any enthusiasm for discipline. The example of hundreds and thousands of churches have borne witness, and for reasons that are obvious that the continual attempt to bring up members by discipline, neither does good to the members nor to the church, but is the most destructive both to the one and to the other.

Now, in regard to this church, one of the earliest changes made in its laws was the making of dismission from the church easier. Any one desiring to go from the church by letter had but to ask it, and the next day the church was to issue the letter. It was to make it easy and prompt. More than that. Considering that the church had no power to compel the attendance of witnesses, being no better than a common town meeting; considering that such a body was most unfit to go into trials of members where reputation and happiness turned upon iniquity, the Church was not a fit body for such a purpose as that. In consequence of and through my influence we adopted a policy the very reverse of stickling for rules, for whenever a case came up, where it was alleged that persons had gone wrong and it was looked into, and the case turned out to be a case that would turn the Church from its great Gospel work, the Examining Committee have gone again and again to the person accused, and advised him to quietly withdraw from the Church, and from an investigation that would be painful to him in any event. This is the best method in which to conduct a Congregational Church like this. That is, therefore, the application of this rule in the case we have before us. Mr. Tilton has been absent for four years. It has not been for the sake of excusing himself, or evading any process, or avoiding any proper responsibility.

To my personal knowledge he was absent because he believed that his relation to the Church had been separated by his own act. It cannot have been regular, but it was valid. The Roman Church holds that a child cannot die and go to Heaven without it be baptized, except that it go to purgatory, and yet irregular baptism is allowed to be valid. Persons honestly believing themselves to be married are considered married, if they show good intention in the matter. For four years past Mr. Tilton has not been present at any of our meetings. You have known it and never protested against it in any meeting or social gathering. With the distinct knowledge that for nearly four years he had assumed the position of a man that had withdrawn from the Church, you have permitted it to go on. It is substantially a sanction of his action; and now to go back of your own action, for the sake of drawing into the Church a troublesome case of discipline, is neither wise nor according to the spirit and administration of this Church.

I desire to say further that I don't believe that Mr. Tilton has desired in any way whatever to shirk his proper responsibility or to avoid or to evade any proper charge that might be made by the Church. He asks if I have any charge to make against him. I have none! Whatever differences have been between us have been amicably adjusted; and, so far as I am concerned, buried; so far as he is concerned, buried. I have no charges. This whole matter has not been with my consent. This whole matter has been against my judgement. I have said to the brethren who were interested in it, but who have acted sincerely and honestly, I believe, "You will only, to take up this matter, stop the proper business of the Church, and reach a point at which you can do nothing. You will end just where you began, and I hold it not to be wise, not to be called for, certainly not to be, according to my judgement, the matter of the Church." That which I held from the beginning I hold still. [Applause.]

After Mr. Beecher's statement the business of the meeting became involved in inextricable confusion. There had been an amendment offered striking out all after the word "resolved" in the resolution, and substituting "that the Clerk be directed to correct the roll in accordance with the recommendations of the Committee;" and now members began questioning how their votes would affect the main question. The Moderator, to make the matter clear, stated, "The main question now is the pending amendment to the amendment, together with the amendment so amended, together with the first question so amended." This created laughter, and finally, after much voting and attempts at simplification, the original resolution of the Examining Committee was adopted, and the meeting adjourned.

A Triple Silver Wedding.

Mansfield, O. (Oct. 30), Correspondence of the Cincinnati Commercial.

An extraordinary silver wedding was celebrated this week at the residence of Mr. E. D. Lindsey, of this city. The reunion was one of more than ordinary interest, for various reasons. The parties thus celebrating the twenty-fifth anniversary of their marriage were Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Lindsey, of this city; Mr. and Mrs. Otho Willet, of Bryan, Ohio, and Mr. and Mrs. James Havens, of Urbana, Ohio.

They were married at as nearly the same moment as possible, at Marion, Ohio, and together made their wedding tour, accompanied by their various bridal attendants, making a large party. Upon their return they separated, with the mutual understanding that if all were living at the expiration of twenty-five years they would celebrate their silver-wedding together. There was a tinge of sadness in this arrangement, for it was but reasonable to suppose that the lapse of two and a half decades would bring serious changes to some of the number, at least, of so large a party. As the years rolled on, and each trod a separate life-path, the friends lost sight of each other; but the promised reunion was not forgotten. Then rose the query in the minds of each one, Were the other parties still living? A thorough search was made, and the result was this triple silver wedding. Their bridal attendants, as well as the officiating ministers, are, strange to say, all living, but were too widely scattered to be gathered together again.

A large company was assembled at the residence of Mr. Lindsey to witness the reunion of these long severed friends.

During the evening we learned that each couple had the same number of children, and but one girl in the whole number.

After refreshments had been served, one of the "brides" read a brief but appropriate address, in which she thanked God for the extraordinary privilege of such a reunion, and closed by extending the invitation of Mr. and Mrs. Havens to meet the entire party at the celebration of their golden wedding at their residence twenty-five years hence.

Private Smuggling at New York.

From the New York Graphic.

A leading retailer and importer says that the merchants of New York are suffering more from the rapid increase of smuggling than from the financial crisis and all other couses combined. A vessel recently arrived from a French port having 100 passengers, whose aggregate amount of baggage was over 100 tons, on which not one dollar of duty was paid. If the law had been enforced, not less than $100,000 revenue would probably have been realized. The reporter was referred to the heads of other houses for a confirmation of this charge. One importer stated that he knew of a vessel on which 68 cases of costly foreign goods were passed by the Custom-House officials. The average duty collected was understood to be about $300 from each ship—only a small percentage of the amount to which the Government was entitled. A retailer and importer told, in illustration, of a wealthy lady in this city who, eight years ago, had a daughter married, for whose bridal trousseau his house received $3,500. Another daughter in the same family was married, this fall, for whose outfit the firm received $300—the balance of her wardrobe having been obtained from Paris without the payment of duty. It was stated that there are ladies who every summer take the measures and the money of their friends and make a voyage to Europe, where their dresses are purchased and made up, and then smuggled back to New York. These merchants say they have appealed to the Government authorities from time to time for protection, but without avail.

Running upon Fire.

From the Sub-Tropical Rambles in the Land of the Aphanapteryx.

While I stood looking quietly about me, says Nicholas Pike, a rush was made to the centre of the grounds, where a crowd soon assembled. Piles of wood were burning, which, in about an hour, became a bed of live embers. Two nude men, having long-handled rakes, were engaged in getting out the unburnt pieces of wood and distributing the embers over a square of about twenty-five feet. An excavation was made on one side, about a foot deep and six square, in close proximity to the bed of embers, and filled with water. During this raking several people were employed dashing water over the men to prevent their being scorched by the heat, which was intolerable even where I stood. Everything being pronounced ready by the priest who superintended the whole, music was heard in the distance, and a procession moved along the grassy plain, preceded by men bearing upon their shoulders a small platform, on which was an image dressed in Indian costume, loaded with jewelry. They came on in silence and halted near the burning mass. Presently another similar procession advanced from the opposite side and faced the first. At a given signal an old man, with only a cloth round his loins, bearing a child in his arms, stepped into the square, and walked unflinchingly across the glowing bed of embers. Three young men followed, and then a dozen rushed in and ran across, stopping for a moment to cool their feet in the trench filled with water. The contortions, screeching, and yelling of these latter were terrible, and I turned away sick at heart from the sight. This part of the rites is called thinnery, or walking upon fire. It seemed to me literally the old worship of Moloch revived, and anything more heathenish and devilish I cannot imagine. Strange to say, the Indians persist that they do not get burnt. For at least a month previously they undergo severe fasts, taking little except rice and milk; do not even touch grease or animal food; pray incessantly, get the priest's blessing, and then walk fearlessly over the burning embers. They say it is only those who have eaten forbidden food (especially salt fish), got drunk, or committed some unrepented sin, who get burnt.

JOHN IN THE SOUTH.

The Chinese on the Plantations of Louisiana.

D. Bennett in New Orleans Times.

Inquiries have lately been made through the columns of a New Orleans journal in regard to the success of Chinese labor in the sugar parishes of Louisiana. Suggestions were made in the same article that it might benefit the planters if large numbers were brought to the plantations of this State.

We do not know what satisfaction Chinamen are giving in '73, but we have some facts about them as laborers in '71. Dr. Kittredge brought fourteen Chinamen from Cuba to his plantation on the Lafourche, in 1868 or '69. They worked very well for awhile, but were slow and weak. They at length became almost worthless; would not work; stole everything they could put their hands on; made an assault on the manager with their sheath-knives—would have killed him but for the intervention of a faithful negro with a six-shooter. They were all driven from the plantation.

After this over 200 Chinamen were brought from China to this State; 115 were sent to a plantation on the Lafourche, and forty were placed on one plantation, and twenty on another, in the parish of Terrebone. The 115 did well for a while, but at length a portion ran away; others gave much trouble, and we think there are none left on the plantation at the present time. It cost $230 a head to bring them from China, but they can be brought to the State for a much lower price.

The proprietor of the Millaudon plantation, near New Orleans, brought 141 Chinamen from California through the agency of one Cum Wing, or Kim Wing, as it is sometimes written. It cost about $12,000 to bring them to the plantation and start them to work.

They had not been at work many weeks when Cum Wing made his appearance on the plantation. When the Chinamen heard of it, they made a move in a mass on the house, captured Cum Wing, took him to their quarters, took away his hat, coat, and boots, and it was thought they would kill him. The planter, agent, overseer, and negroes could have no influence in restraining the wrath of the pigtails. They had to send for the city police, who subdued them with their clubs and threatened them with six-shooters. The cause of the muss was that the Chinamen were dissatisfied with their contract, and demanded that Cum Wing and the planter should change it.

At another time the overseer was compelled to shoot one of them, wounding him in the arm. The whole body of them, armed with knives, clubs, axes, and bludgeons, pursued him to the planter's house, demanded his blood, and could not be restrained by any one. They are said to have been the most diabolical crowd that ever assembled in and around New Orleans. Their eyes and countenances were like those of incarnate fiends. They were determined to search the house in spite of the planter, but the overseer escaped to Gretna, and never came back again.

The agent of the plantation said they were the most venal, thieving, trifling laborers he ever saw. Fifty of them went to work for the chief contractor at the Penitentiary, and were afterward discharged; forty ran away, twenty-five went to work for a planter up the coast, and either ran away or were discharged. There are none on the Millaudon plantation now.

Fifty Chinamen were employed on a plantation above Plaquemine. They all ran away.

A planter below New Orleans employed a large number. They came up to the city to complain of bad treatment, and gave their employer a great deal of trouble. They were factious, and hard to manage.

Another planter paid fifty or sixty Chinamen $26 a month in gold. They and their employer were all dissatisfied.

On a plantation, near Plaquemine, fifty-three Chinamen were employed. They all ran away.

One planter, below Plaquemine, who had a stout, resolute overseer, who treated them roughly, and made the pigtails afraid of him, got along pretty well with them, and they did better for him than these people did for any other planters.

Forty employed by one planter, in Terrebonne Parish, either ran away or were discharged; and twenty-five, employed by another planter, became so dangerous that he had to shoot and kill one and wound another, and the gang left him.

A gang of these Celestials was employed on the Teche, below Centreville, at $26 a month in gold, they furnishing their own food. The overseer informed us that he was disgusted with them; that they were mean and unreliable laborers.

Twenty of these men were employed by a planter above Franklin, on the Teche. They did well for awhile, but at length all of them ran away.

They have generally had the name of being unfaithful, clanish, sordid, slow, and weak, and have in all the instances we have heard of disappointed their employers sadly.

Most of the Chinamen who were on plantations in 1870 and 1871, we think, have gone to the cities and villages to hunt up light and easy work, and to the North and West, and to California. We can hear of none on the Lafourche or in Terrebonne, though some planters may yet employ them.

They may have reformed since 1871, and may be doing well on a dozen plantations in the State, but we have no information to that effect.

One planter once said he wished there were a million of them in the State. We think a million would seal the doom of Louisiana, and we would then sink to rise no more.

MISCELLANEOUS.

An American aeronaut, named Wells, is announced for a balloon trip from Vienna to the United States by way of Asia and the Pacific Ocean.

—Hard times in Alabama, according to a Southern paper that says: "Some consummate scoundrel, on Friday night, exhumed the cornerstone of the new colored church at Opelika and extracted therefrom a $1 bill."

—The colored Baptists of the Southern States have resolved to practice "feet washing" as a token of humanity and love for one another. Whatever the object, the result will probably be beneficial.

—The family of one Mrs. Sanborn, of Tilton, N. H., have furnished material for the vital statistician's reflection by eating 725 home-made pies since January last,—145 apiece,—and surviving.

—"Fifteen hundred skilled mechanics"—think of that—wandering about Boston streets to-day with nothing to do. So say the Young Men's Christian Association, and rightly refer the fact, not only to the panic and shutting off of mills in other cities, but to the slackening of work in the burnt district.—*Boston Transcript.*

—An athletic Skowhegan girl kicked an unfavored suitor down some steep stairs, the other night, and injured him so that for two days his life was despaired of.

—In describing a trial in court a New Orleans reporter says of the defendants: "During the recital both demons occasionally smiled in a hellish, sarcastic way."

—The former landlord of Miss Mink, the heroine of the recent homicide trial at Rockland, Me., has presented to the town authorities a little bill for damages to the reputation of his property, including the item: "For murder and disgrace in the house, $10."

—Prof. Hayden has discovered 127 different kinds of grasshoppers in the Yellowstone region. Indeed, the only kind of grasshopper that the Professor fails to report from the country of tremendous springs is the base-ball player.—*New York World.*

—When you write to the Shah, etiquette requires that you preface your remarks with the following rigmarole: "To the most serene, most highly placed and wisest Caliph, the abounding in grace and in friendship; true as no other is to me, the Schah Nassr-ed-Din, be the first word of my friendly writing: a reverent greeting."

—Robert Sixbury died on the 23d inst., in the Town of Leary, Jefferson County, N. Y., at the age of 110 years. Mr. Sixbury had acquired a great reputation as a hunter on John Brown's tract, in Northern New York, where he had slain over 2,200 deer. When past 80 years of age he met with an accident which necessitated the amputation of one of his legs, and he assisted the country doctor to perform the operation without flinching. The funeral was attended by several of Mr. Sixbury's children between 80 and 90 years of age.

—According to Baron von Richthofen, who traveled over China during the years 1868-'72, that country has the richest coal mines in the world, and, moreover, laborers ready to work them at the low price of from 12 to 15 cents per day, and knowing not what it is to strike, so long as rats are plenty and mice are served occasionally as an extra holiday dish. One of these coal-fields is said to cover 100,000 square miles; and, if the Baron is correct, Great Britain will have less apprehension concerning the giving out of its coal.

—It may be regarded as one of the signs of the times that tailors who formerly exulted to trust and blushed to be paid, are becoming far less accommodating. Several of the most prominent of the trade in Boston "have agreed to publish in two of the daily papers the names and residences of their customers who do not pay promptly." This gloomy catalogue is to appear about the 1st of November, and will add another to the depressing influences of that low-spirited month. It is hard to pay for pantaloons which have been worn out; it will be harder not to be able to buy any pantaloons at all.

—"We had in our hands yesterday," says *La France*, "a very curious photograph, being the portrait of a Russian who had just arrived in Paris, brought by the director of a theatre at St. Petersburg. His head is that of a Scotch terrier, with a regular snout, long, silky hair, and pendant ears. As to the rest of the body, it is that of an ordinary man. The voice is perfectly human; he converses well, and is not devoid of intelligence. The monster is married, and has a child, which he has brought with him, afflicted with the same deformity, though in a rather less marked manner. The face is more natural, the hair is scanty, and the ears are shorter than those of the father. These two phenomena were discovered in the environs of Nijni-Novgorod."

—The bats are so thick at Yorktown, Va., that evening church services are interrupted by the minister dodging.

—Near Webster, Mass., recently, a man was run over and his head cut off. The singular part of the case is that the head can't be found. It may have rolled down a bank, or dogs may have run off with it, but it is lost.

—The Smithsonian Institution, Washington, has received Capt. Jack's head. "Sight-seers," says the Washington *Chronicle*, "always stop about ten minutes to look at it in going through the animal curiosities."

—An accident occurred in Boston last Sunday which Jeremy Taylor might have mentioned in his "Holy Dying." Mrs. Hooper, 93 years old, united with the Congregational Church at a special communion held at her house. She has 84 descendants.

—"Brown Bess," whose name had almost died out of the annals of modern warfare, has been awakened from mere oblivion by the peculiar requirements of the Ashantee War. Supplies of the antiquated weapon with the flint lock are being sent out to Sir Garnet Wolseley, as being best adapted to the use of his faithful allies, the Fantee warriors.

—In all the annexed territory of Boston there is no spot more suitable for a grand park than the Bussey farm in West Roxbury. This estate, which comprises 400 acres of hill and valley and woodland, is now the property of Harvard College, and was bequeathed to the institution as a foundation for an agricultural school. Thus far it has proved an elephant on the hands of the college, and as it may be disposed of for public purposes, the money it would bring would be of more use to the college than the land. The estate is easy of access from the city, being near the Forest Hills station on the Providence Road, and wide boulevards could easily be built, connecting it with every portion of the city. It is more central than any other unoccupied property of equal extent within the city limits.—*Boston Correspondence of Springfield Union.*

—A story is told of a former member of the Missouri Legislature whose reputation was far from spotless, that he absented himself for a while, under the plea of sickness, and shortly after had his death announced. Thereupon the Legislature passed the usual resolutions of condolence, some of the wily member's bitterest enemies eulogized their "departed friend's exalted character and high moral worth," and the next day he reappeared in his seat with the resolutions and eulogies neatly pasted in his memorandum book as a receipt in full for the past, and a letter of credit for the future.

Adventures of a Burglar.

From the Vallejo (Cal.) Independence of Oct. 7.

A man tried to burglarize the house of a Mr. Smith, residing in the neighborhood of the railroad-track, Sunday night, but was successfully foiled in the attempt. It seems that the fellow forced an entrance through the back kitchen door, by prying off the hasp, about 11:30 o'clock, soon after the occupants of the house had retired. The burglar, after getting into the kitchen, commenced walking around the room. Mr. Smith, who had not yet gone to sleep, heard the fellow, but kept quiet. In a few moments more the burglar entered the hall which leads directly to the sleeping-apartment. About this time Smith had gotten out of bed, and, arming himself with a bootjack and one of his heavy boots, awaited the approach of the other. It was as dark as tar, and as soon as the man came within striking distance, he let fly at him with his bootjack, hitting him over the head. The fellow beat a hasty retreat, but not fast enough to escape the heavy boot, which was thrown after him. When he got into the kitchen he didn't know which way to turn, as he had closed the door when he came in. Before he knew where he was, he had fallen over the stove, knocking half-a-dozen teakettles and pots off with him. This created such a terrible din that Smith thought four or five burglars were in his kitchen, and was afraid to follow. Lucky for the other that he did, for he had become so demoralized by the fall that he wasn't worth a cent for fighting. Getting on his feet again, he struck for the door wildly, and this time came in contact with a rocking-chair, and he fell head over heels into a tub of water. His splashing and floundering around in the tub of water terrified Smith more than ever, and he began to think his house was possessed of devils. The man at last found the door, and, jumping down the steps, he ran across the yard like lightning, and this time rushed into a small hen-coop, which he knocked over, and killed several of the small hens. What happened to him after this no one knows. Suffice it, he has not shown himself around those parts since.

Proposed Wholesale Irish Emigration.

The Liverpool papers mention that Mr. P. O'Leary, who has just returned from Ireland, whither he was delegated on a tour of inspection by the English Agricultural Laborers' Union, had received a letter from Mr. P. J. Johnson, the Honorary Secretary of the Irish Agricultural Laborers' Union, in which the writer says: "At our monthly meeting it was resolved that, in the event of the Government failing to introduce a comprehensive measure dealing with the waste lands of Ireland, I be empowered to proceed to America and have an interview with the authorities there, with the object of our initiating an emigration en masse to the Western and Pacific States. Of course, I feel deeply that it should be necessary for us to leave our native land; but what could I do? All faith here is lost in political platitudes, and little left in our public men. I struggled hard, but the Irish laborer will not remain a slave by the Shannon while there is a chance of his becoming a freeman in a people's land. I had to accept the office, but I am consoled that I am to have the assistance of one whose services I shall not soon forget. You were chosen to accompany me. Will you? Yes, I know you will give your services to remove our brothers from slavery. I have had many conversations with members of the constabulary. Do you think the American Government would refuse them as settlers with us in the United States? On receipt of your letter I shall go to work to mature our scheme. If we are denied a home in Ireland, we can build up a nation in America." The proposal of the Irish Union has been accepted by Mr. O'Leary.

The Wine Crop.

From the Burlington (Iowa) Hawk-Eye, Nov. 1.

The harvesting of grapes in this vicinity is over, and the new wine has been pressed out. Conversation with a few of the principal growers, yesterday, revealed a rather unfortunate state of affairs. The Catawba crop is nearly a complete failure. This is owing to the severity of the weather last winter, the majority of the vines having been killed. Many of our vineyards on our surrounding hills, which in former years yielded several thousand gallons of Catawba wine, did not this year yield half as many hundred. In some of the vineyards the vines were buried and partially protected during the winter, and as a consequence they yielded probably half a crop. A prominent feature of the new Catawba wine is its very superior quality. The long-continued drought of the summer developed the highest excellencies of the grape, and the wine is very sweet and strong. Our dealers are beginning to think that this climate is not suited to Catawbas.

Of the Concord, the average yield was fully two-thirds of the usual crop. Growers of this grape have been more fortunate than they anticipated, and many of them came out of the season with large profits, though not as large as in former years. The quality of the grapes was very good, and a superior wine manufactured.

The price of wine remains firm at high rates, and bids fair to continue so, in view of the general decrease in the amount of new wine made this season, and its superior quality. Many of the growers sold their grapes, not retaining them for manufacture into wine, and the prices obtained were very good.

THE TRANSPORTATION PROBLEM.

An Address from Josiah Quincy—The Indictment Against the Railroads Rehearsed—Congress Called on to Protect the People—A Government Railroad Commission Proposed—Expediency of National Highways.

BOSTON, Oct. 29.—The following address has been issued by Josiah Quincy, President of the American Cheap Transportation Association:

In the month of May, 1873, delegates from several States met in New York for the purpose of forming an American Cheap Transportation Association. The organization was effected by the election of a President, Secretary, and Treasurer, together with Vice-Presidents from the several States represented. It was voted that a meeting of the officers or delegates of the several State Associations then existing, together with those of any other State Association that might be formed, should be held in Washington in the month of January, 1874. It was also voted that an address should be prepared and published, setting forth the complaints against the management of some of the railroads, together with suggestions of measures that might tend to relieve the people of undue exactions, and facilitate transportation between the different States. As the residences of the gentlemen appointed to prepare the address were too distant to permit their personal conference, it was thought best that they should submit their views to the President of the Association, who was authorized to present their general drift to the people when issuing the call for the January meeting. As the address has not been submitted to the other members of the Committee the Chairman is alone responsible for the form it has taken.

The subject should not be approached without a grateful acknowledgment of the blessings which the railroad has conferred upon our country. Of all the mighty powers that are so rapidly changing the face of the world, this takes preeminence as an educator and civilizer. This mighty interest has absorbed the largest capitalists, the most active minds, and the most gifted projectors of our time. Much money has been made by it, and a great part of that money has been honestly and honorably earned. Enterprising capitalists who took great risks, far-sighted men of business who gave vigorous thought to the internal development of their country have made large fortunes, and have richly deserved them. They have provided the people with a most valuable servant. But the time has come when it is evident that this excellent servant is capable of becoming a most tyrannical master. We are threatened with the curse of special rights, special privileges, special favors, special powers, and the monopolies of cliques and rings. An imperium in imperio, controlled by the ablest executives that money can purchase, acts with peculiar advantage under a popular government. If that eternal vigilance, which has been called the price of liberty, is not exercised; if an aggressive power is not boldly met and restrained by wise and reasonable legislation, we are inviting those bad and lawless remedies which are too often worse than the injustice they assail.

Among the many charges that have been preferred against the managers of American railroads, the mention of a few will be sufficient for the purposes of this address. Mr. Rufus Hatch, in his circular upon "Frauds in Railroad Management," offers statements to show that at the time of his publication the watering of the stock of the Hudson River and the New York Central Railroads amounted to $57,576,700, which exceeded the capital actually paid in by $7,368,400. He likewise asserts that the watering in the Cleveland, Painesville & Ashtabula, the Buffalo & Erie, and the Cleveland & Toledo, together with the excess of new capital over old, amounted to $20,065,870; and this watering of the Lake Shore, added to that of the Hudson River & New York Central, amounted to $77,644,770, equaling $79,000 a mile for the whole distance from Chicago to New York, and paying on every mile an annual dividend of $6,325.

Mr. George O. Jones, at a recent hearing before the Congressional Committee on Transportation, corroborates these statements, and estimates that New York pays $10,000,000 a year on watered stock. It is also charged against some of the managers of the great lines of railroad that, while Congress has granted immense tracts of land in order to reduce the cost of roads and the fares for transportation, means have been employed to separate the railroads from these grants for the purpose of dishonestly appropriating these benefits. Railroads thus favored by the Government have been constructed at great cost, through the issue of bonds, and then leased to lines of which their managers had the control. Rings have thus obtained possession of land and shares at nominal prices, and have imposed upon the people such taxes as their directors might choose to levy.

It is charged that while our several States have granted charters authorizing railroad corporations to take the land of any citizens, and to issue shares for the construction of their roads, and permitting them to collect a liberal interest for all moneys invested, shares have been issued gratuitously to stockholders, with the view of exacting interest upon fictitious values; and also that officers and influential shareholders who have been interested in express companies, mineral land companies, and other associations, have caused peculiar privileges to be given to such bodies, enabling them to gain unjust advantages over all others who depend upon railroad transportation for the transaction of their business. It is also asserted that accommodation has been refused to those who have made themselves obnoxious by exposing the unjust proceedings above specified, and that shippers of merchandise not in favor with inner rings have been denied fair opportunities for competition.

Finally, it is alleged that no action of individuals is capable of resisting corporations wielding the vast powers and backed by the immense wealth placed at the disposal of railroad managers. It is alleged that some of these managers have already packed conventions, bribed Legislators, and subsidized Judges, and have obtained, through corrupt means, an influence subversive of the rights of the people, and most perilous to Republican institutions.

The Cheap Transportation Association asks that these charges, brought by responsible citizens against the managers of railroads, be thoroughly investigated. We assert that it is the right and duty of Congress to inquire how its liberal grants of land have been appropriated. They were granted to give temporary credit to certain railroad corporations, and to constitute a sinking fund which would ultimately pay off debts contracted in the construction of roads. They were granted, in the interest of the country, to reduce rates of transportation to the cost of maintaining the roads. Should it be found that these grants, covering an area greater than many of our States, have been obtained under false pretenses, and used for private aggrandizement, we ask that they be reclaimed from those who unjustly hold them in possession.

Our several States have surrendered the privilege of righting their own wrongs upon the understanding that Congress will do it for them. The railroad power of the State of New York, for instance, may levy for the benefit of watered stock the estimated tax of 10 cents per bushel upon corn and wheat, and the farmers of the West and the citizens of New England have no remedy except through the action of the General Government. For this reason we are forced to ask Congress for a thorough investigation of the measures that have been adopted to effect the interchange of products among our States—measures that are alleged to have destroyed the value of the production of one section, and to have increased the cost of the necessaries of life in another. We ask for a thorough investigation into special contracts made for the transportation of freight and passengers that have given the contractors advantages over their fellow-citizens.

We ask Congress to consider whether it be not expedient to make certain laws for the regulation of railroads, in order to meet such wrongs and avert such dangers as an investigation may bring to light; and whether it be not expedient to create a permanent Railroad Commission, with power, upon substantial complaints, to send for persons and papers, to lay injunctions, and to abate violations of the laws. Railroad managers, as common carriers, should be required by law to give no privileges to one customer above another under similar circumstances. All deviations in price from the published schedule made to companies or to individuals should be duly recorded in books open at all times to the inspection of the Railroad Commission, as well as to citizens who make proper application to examine them.

It is proposed to ask Congress to consider the expediency of establishing national railroads or canals for the purpose of carrying freight between distant States and the seaboard, or to require existing roads to draw cars for individuals or companies at fixed rates. But it is unnecessary further to anticipate the action of the meeting of the Association, which is hereby called to meet at Washington on Wednesday, the 14th day of January, 1874. At this meeting delegates from all kindred State organizations are invited to appear. JOSIAH QUINCY, President of the American Cheap Transportation Association.

BOSTON, Oct. 24, 1873.

THE LAW INSTITUTE.

Seventeenth Anniversary Meeting.

Resolutions, Etc., Concerning the Printing of Supreme Court Reports.

Proposed Organization of the Chicago Bar Association.

The annual meeting of the Chicago Law Institute was held yesterday afternoon, Elliott Anthony, Esq., in the chair.

REMARKS OF MR. ANTHONY.

On calling the meeting to order, the presiding officer said the present was the seventeenth anniversary of the foundation of the corporation. Two years ago, the Bar was destitute of any library. For the purpose of re-establishing the library through the energy of the officers elected by the Institute, they now had a library suitable to their needs. The present library was commenced with a nucleus of four or five volumes only. Within two years which had elapsed, the officers had collected a library equal in every respect, without exception, to that which was destroyed. To do that, they had taxed every member pecuniarily. They had levied an assessment of $25 as a distinct assessment. This had been done for two years. The money raised by assessments and from new subscribers had enabled the Institute to procure many reports of this country, and a few from Great Britain. The Institute had now a membership of 294, two members having died within the past few weeks, Judge Porter and Samuel W. Fuller having been called away. In view of the present financial condition of the country, the managers had concluded to recommend to the Institute the reduction of the assessments to $15. The prompt payment of these assessments was a matter of great importance, and would be sufficient to continue the work of collection until the library was as good as it ever had been. The Chair concluded with a rather sarcastic allusion to those members who had failed to pay their assessments and dues.

THE LIBRARY COMMITTEE

reported that, since the last annual meeting, there had been 1,280 volumes added to the Library, consisting of 50 volumes of digests, 36 volumes of statistics, 300 volumes of English and American text-books, 81 volumes of periodicals, and 760 volumes of reports, English and American. The American Reports had been completed, so far as was possible, and all the State Reports were now on the shelves of the Library. Full sets of the reports of the following States had been purchased: Delaware, Florida, Maryland, Nevada, New Jersey, North Carolina, Texas, Missouri, and West Virginia, and many volumes of Pennsylvania, at a cost of $2,140. Of English Reports, were complete those of the House of Lords cases, English and Irish chancery, with the exception of some very scarce and high-priced volumes of the Vice-Chancellor; all the bankruptcy, ecclesiastical, probate, and admiralty reports, and a full set of law reports. The report concluded with the acknowledgment of donations.

It was concurred in, and placed on file.

THE SECRETARY.

The Secretary's report was presented. The report showed that since the last annual meeting the names of twenty-seven new subscribers to the capital stock of the Institute have been placed on the books. The remainder of the report contained little or nothing of interest to the public. It was adopted.

THE FINANCES.

The Treasurer's report was presented, showing the following facts:

Net proceeds	$9,053.49
Disbursements	8,378.37
Cash on hand	674.63
Cash belonging to County Superintendent	528.09
Total in bank	$1,202.72

The unpaid dues amount to $750, which leaves the Committee $75.97.

The report was adopted.

SUPREME COURT REPORTS.

The Committee on the subject of the Supreme Court reporting presented a report, as follows:

At the last annual meeting of the Institute, held Nov. 4, 1872, a resolution was adopted that "There ought to be such a change in the mode of reporting and publishing the decisions of the Supreme Court as will secure speedier and cheaper publication of the reports." The undersigned were, at the same time, appointed a committee for the purpose of initiating the necessary action to carry out and accomplish the object of the resolution, and to procure the desired reform. Your Committee embrace this, the first opportunity which has been offered, of laying their action before the Institute, and respectfully beg leave to submit the following report:

Immediately upon their appointment your Committee entered actively upon the performance of the onerous duties allotted them. Correspondence was had with prominent Eastern publishing houses relative to the cost at which reports could be published, and the length of time requisite for their publication after the filing of the opinions. Letters were also received from a large number of prominent and influential members of the Bench and Bar of the State, denouncing, in the strongest terms, the present vicious system of reporting, and containing various suggestions looking toward a change. For a period of two months, your Committee held frequent and sometimes daily sessions, for the purpose of devising means to reform the existing abuses in the publication of our reports, and an address was prepared and published in which were set forth, in detail, the evils of the present system and the urgent necessity for a change. This address was sent to the Bar and press of the entire State, and was also supplied to members of the Institute, and published in the daily papers of this city. With its contents, it is believed the members of the Institute are sufficiently familiar, and they need not be repeated at length. It is sufficient to say that the facts and figures therein set forth were the result of patient and careful investigation on the part of your Committee, and are believed to be incontrovertible. Not one of the statements therein contained has ever been publicly denied or contradicted by the reporter or by his friends.

This address at once received the almost unanimous approval of the profession, as well as of the press, throughout the entire State. Letters poured in upon your Committee, strongly indorsing its action and containing various suggestions for bringing about this much needed reform. Bar meetings were held in many localities to take action in the matter, and everywhere the profession entered heartily into the work of co-operation with your Committee.

In accordance with the suggestions of many prominent lawyers and Judges throughout the State, your Committee thereupon prepared a draft of a bill to regulate the publication of the reports, modeled somewhat after the New York statute, and whose substantial features were the following:

First—Making the reporter a salaried officer, cutting off all other profits and emoluments of the office, and prohibiting him from any pecuniary interest in the publication of the reports.

Second—Publishing the reports by contract with the lowest responsible bidder, giving satisfactory guaranty in the sum of $20,000 for the faithful performance of the work.

Third—Requiring the publication of the volumes within six months after the filing of the opinions.

Fourth—Requiring the copyright to be taken in the name of the Secretary of State, to the use of the people of the State.

This bill, accompanied by a suitable memorial, was forwarded to the General Assembly, then in session, where it was introduced in the Lower House and referred to the Committee on Fees and Salaries, by whom it was favorably reported. Being again referred to the Committee on Judicial Departments it was in their hands at the adjournment of the session, and will doubtless be called up for final action at the adjourned session shortly to be held.

Your Committee would also call attention to the fact that the two volumes of reports which have appeared since the publication of the address above referred to, exhibit in a still more glaring light the iniquities of the present system of reporting. Volume 57, just out, is especially noticeable for all the book-making devices which have marked the entire series of Mr. Freeman's reports, and illustrates in an eminent degree the reporter's skill in making a maximum of book with a minimum of matter. In point of time its appearance has been retarded beyond even its predecessors; 508 pages of this volume are occupied with cases decided at the September Term, 1870, their publication being delayed just three years, and the remaining thirty pages of the book come down no later than cases decided at the January Term, 1871, a delay of more than two years and a half. These figures themselves afford the strongest commentary upon the evils of our present system, and comment thereon is unnecessary.

Such, in brief, is the history of the operations of your Committee. They have labored diligently, zealously, and dispassionately to reach a correct solution of the difficult problem submitted to them, and to devise suitable means for reforming a crying abuse, which the Bar of the State have already borne too long. They entered upon and have continued the prosecution of their labors with none but the kindest feelings toward the reporter as a private gentleman, to whom some of the members of the Committee are indebted for many professional courtesies, and who is believed, in his private and personal character, to be above reproach. They have attacked not the man, but the system of which he is a part, and have sought by all honorable means to reform the most glaring abuse now marring the administration of justice in the State of Illinois.

APPEAL TO THE COURT.

Mr. Packard offered the following:

WHEREAS, It is essential to the intelligent administration of justice in this State that the decisions of our Supreme Court be published at the earliest practicable moment after the filing of the opinions, in order that the legal profession and the public may be at once apprised thereof; and

WHEREAS, The great delay in the publication of the current volumes of our Supreme Court reports is productive of serious hardships to the Judiciary of this State, to the Bar, and to the general public; and

WHEREAS, This delay is constantly increasing, the 57th volume, the last of the series, having been delayed nearly three years from the rendering of the decision; therefore,

Resolved, That it is the sense of the Chicago Law Institute that there should be a speedier publication of the decisions of our Supreme Court.

Resolved, That the Institute do respectfully request the Supreme Court to take such action in the premises a speedier publication of the reports of its decisions.

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Institute be instructed to transmit a copy of these resolutions, attested by the President and Secretary, to the Supreme Court.

The report of the Committee was concurred in, and the resolutions adopted.

MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

On motion of Mr. J. Lyle King, an assessment of $15 per share was made.

Mr. John Lyle King offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, That every member of the Chicago Bar, whether belonging to the Institute or not, be requested to furnish to the Librarian abstracts of the record, briefs, and arguments in all cases of error or appeal in the Supreme Court, which, when deposited in the Library, shall be permanently preserved as part thereof; and that this resolution apply to, and embrace so far as practicable, the business at the late term of the Supreme Court at Ottawa.

The resolution was adopted.

Mr. Sherman offered the following:

Resolved, That the Senators and Representatives in the General Assembly be requested to use all their efforts to secure the passage of a law providing for the speedier and cheaper publication of the reports of the Supreme Court of the State of Illinois.

The resolution was adopted.

THE OFFICERS.

Following are the officers of the Institute for the ensuing year:

President—W. C. Goudy.
Vice-Presidents—M. W. Fuller, A. M. Pence.
Treasurer—J. P. Wilson.
Secretary—J. L. High.
Librarian—Julius Rosenthal.
Managers—Ira Scott, Elliott Anthony, J. M. Rountree, S. C. Judd, D. L. Shorey, John S. Cooper, John Lyle King, M. F. Tuley, H. B. Whiton.

The meeting then adjourned.

CHICAGO BAR ASSOCIATION.

A meeting was called by Col. Cooper immediately on the adjournment of the Institute, for the purpose of organizing a Chicago Bar Association. Mr. L. B. Perry was elected Chairman.

COMMITTEE ON ORGANIZATION.

Col. Cooper offered the following:

WHEREAS, There is a great need in this city of an organized association of the practicing members of the Bar; therefore,

Resolved, That a committee of five of the gentlemen present be appointed by the Chair to take into consideration the question of the organization of a Bar Association, either under the charter of the Chicago Law Institute or otherwise, and to report the result of their deliberations at a meeting of the members of the Institute, to be held in this place one week from next Saturday, at 3 o'clock, together with such recommendations as to the mode and time for such organization as they should agree upon.

Col. Cooper urged, in support of a certain phrase in the resolution, the necessity for making membership in the Institute a test for membership in the Association. This view was pretty generally concurred in.

The resolution was adopted, and the Chair appointed as such committee Messrs. Cooper, Anthony, Runyan, Horton, and High.

PERSONAL.

THE CITY.

T. M. Wilson, of Michigan, is stopping at the Briggs.

J. Edwards, of Superior, Wis., is at the Briggs.

Col. H. J. Prior, of Indianapolis, is at the West Side Briggs House.

Mayor W. E. Henry, of Joliet, is at the West Side Briggs House.

D. T. Skinner and daughter, of Valparaiso, are at the West Side Briggs.

Judge P. Roberts, of Philadelphia, is at the West Side Briggs House.

The Hon. J. Packard, M. C., of La Porte, is at the West Side Briggs House.

The Hon. C. A. Eldridge, M. C., of Fond du Lac, is at the West Side Briggs House.

The following were at the Commercial Hotel yesterday: J. A. Hutchinson, Champaign; J. F. Howard, Magnolia, Mich.; J. W. Maxwell, Pentwater; J. E. Philips, Boulders, Col.; J. D. Taylor, New York; O. Ott, Mendota; F. F. Todd, Kalamazoo.

J. D. Tyler, who for the last twenty-one years has been connected with the C. & N. W. Railway Company, and eighteen years as agent at East Chicago, Galena Division, has sent in his resignation, to take effect as soon as his successor shall be appointed.

Mr. John J. McGrath, the importer and manufacturer of paper-hangings and window-shades, Nos. 174 and 176 State street, is very much annoyed, and his business injured, because he is occasionally confounded with James J. McGrath, the notorious Alderman of the Fifteenth Ward. "A rose by any other name would smell as sweet" under some circumstances, but not in this case. Those who know Mr. John J. McGrath will never mistake him for James J. McGrath.

IN GENERAL.

Hamlin is another Senator of recently acquired agricultural tastes.

The late A. C. Whitney, of Lowell, Mass., bequeathed his entire property to Tufts College, amounting, says the *Universalist*, to about $50,000.

Prof. E. Salisbury, of New Haven, has sold the Charles Sedgwick mansion and estate in Lenox, Mass., overlooking the Stockbridge Valley, to William Robeson, of Boston, for about $70,000.

It is reported that the Queen Dowager of Prussia loses 700,000 thalers by the failure of the famous banking-house of Quistorp, at Berlin, and that a Prince of the Royal Family will suffer to a greater extent.

William Stark, long a well-known citizen of New Hampshire, and a great grandson of Gen. John Stark, of Revolutionary fame, died at the McLean Asylum, in Somerville, Mass., on the 29th ult., aged 48 years.

The Rev. James Freeman Clarke, the advocate of bolting at Worcester, was a candidate for Representative to the Massachusetts Legislature in the Republican caucus at West Roxbury, and was beaten. He is a strong advocate of the doctrine of woman suffrage.

After J. St. Clair Abrams, of Atlanta, while browsing around with a double-barreled mountain howitzer, and looking anxiously for W. Carey Styles, of Albany, Ga., was bound over to keep the peace for a few months, he publicly announced that gore would flow when the time expired. A desire to hear that they have shot out each other's middle name impels us to ask if the iron hand of the law has been removed?—*Memphis Avalanche.*

The name of Chesnelong has been brought before the public by the letter addressed to him by the Count de Chambord,—a letter which is a practical abdication of the hopes of Legitimacy. The owner of this name is a gentleman who has been prominent in all the recent intrigues of the Bourbons. He was among those who lately went to Salzburg and "interviewed" Count de Chambord. He represented the clerical party, and the letter of the Count was addressed to him after he had returned from Salzburg.

This is Frank Walworth's letter of welcome to Ned Stokes, postmarked Sing Sing, and addressed to "the keeper of the Tombs, New York.":

SING SING, Oct. 30, 1873.

DEAR CHARLEY: Please to inform Ned Stokes that we are going to get up a first-rate reception for him in this glourious institution as soon as he puts on the uniform and has his hair cut—to the fashion.

We shall make him President of our squad, and do what we can for him for the short time he is going to stay. I think he was lucky to get off so cheap, don't you.? Why, we thought he would get twenty years at least. However, its all for the best, and he's saved his neck. You know if a man is not born to be hanged he will be saved fore something else. Yours,

FRANK WALWORTH.

The St. Louis *Globe* is rejoiced to learn that it is not the Commissioner of Patents, Gen. Leggett, but the Commissioner of Pensions, Gen. Baker, who is charged with "irregularities" in his office at Washington. The *Globe* certifies emphatically that Gen. Leggett "went to Washington with a good character." This is another proof of the wonderful facilities which the National Capital offers for the gainful loss of that kind of moral property. So few good characters are found in possession of those who have gone there for official residence, that a certificate is required to establish the fact, in any exceptional case, that such an article was brought.—*New Orleans Times.*

It appears that, a few days before his decease, Heenan, while in Colorado, felt so much better that he went out shooting. The effort was apparently too great, and he rapidly grew worse,—still, however, pressing onwards towards California, hoping that the air would improve his condition. On the morning of his death, while near Green River Station, on the Pacific Railroad, Cusick asked him if he would not take a cup of tea. Heenan said, "Yes," and it was procured for him. After swallowing it he was seized with a hemorrhage. Cusick gave him some salt, and Heenan fell back in his arms, as if to sleep. Shortly after one of the passengers said to Cusick: "He is not asleep, he is dead," and, on examination, this proved to be the fact.

THE COURTS.

The Tuck-Creaser Cases on Hearing.

Report of the Assignee of the Great Western Insurance Company.

The Sayles-Tanner Patent Brake—The Lamar Again.

New Bankruptcy Suits—Heavy Damages Demanded.

THE TUCK-CREASER CASES.

The important tuck-creaser cases are now up before Judge Drummond on a final hearing, the evidence having been previously taken.

To insure a full understanding of the case, a brief resume will be necessary. Before 1860, as complainants allege, Henry W. Fuller, engaged in the manufacture of ladies' and children's undergarments, felt the necessity of some means of making tucks. After a series of experiments, he succeeded in producing a device which, in June, 1860, was patented. The tuck-creaser, as originally made, consisted principally of a bar having another short rod at right angles, terminating in a notch. This notch was driven forcibly, by the action of the needle-bar of the machine, down on the cloth, which rested on a point, or sharp, narrow edge. By this means, a distinct mark or crease was formed, exactly parallel to the line of the sewing. The operator, by the aid of this line, could fold a tuck at the commencement of a seam, put it under the foot, and, leaving the gauge to keep the true width while the machine was in motion, finish folding the tuck, the creaser simultaneously marking the next tuck. The bar, the notch and point, and mode of attachment were all claimed under the patent, and it was known as "the notch and bar" tuck-creaser. From 1860 to 1864, Fuller labored to perfect the invention, introducing many new features, but retarded greatly by the high price of cotton goods during the last years of the war, which rendered tucking an expensive trimming. In order to maintain himself, he was obliged to part with rights to various sewing-machine companies, at low prices. In 1866, when the creaser was considerably known, Henry C. Goodrich made the first infringement. He was prosecuted, and judgment recovered; and shortly afterward, perceiving the value of the patent, he obtained a license from Fuller and Barnum, who had then bought an interest. In 1866, S. C. Boughton, in New York, infringed complainant's patent, was sued, and perpetually enjoined from continuing such infringement. Again, in Pennsylvania, several manufacturers, having encroached on Fuller and Barnum's rights, were prosecuted and compelled to desist, being also obliged to surrender a large amount of stock and tools and pay a fine. The last attempts, and those now under consideration, were made by E. S. Yentzer & Co., of Chicago.

In 1863 one Israel M. Rose obtained a patent for a tuck-creaser which made the crease by pinching, the bar being attached to the pinching-apparatus, and a continuous crease made. Fuller, in 1865, invented a "diagonal thrust" pincer, but found it to be an infringement of Rose's patent. Aided by some friends, he bought the patent of Rose, which was much superior as a tuck-creaser to his own, it combining in one piece the whole device, and rendering it much easier of application and operation by an unpracticed operator, it involving but one attachment and one adjustment. On this Rose patent, John C. Jensen made an infringement in 1870, was enjoined in 1871, recommenced, and new suits begun against him, when the great fire swept away the whole, and the encroachment has not been renewed. Harvy B. Goodrich, brother of Henry C. Goodrich, and E. S. Yentzer & Co. even made instruments similar to the original Rose patent. Suits on these have been commenced in this district, and are now pending.

The present cases on hearing are one against Yentzer & Co., under the 1860 patent, one against them under the Rose patent, and one against H. B. Goodrich, also under the Rose patent.

Complainant asserts that there is no practical way to make a tuck except by a notch and point, or by a series of pinches; that it makes no difference whether the notch or the point is above, the result being the same, or in the pinching patent, any device whereby a ridge is raised by compression between two surfaces would be an infringement of his rights, and that in owning both these methods embraces all available means for making a tuck,—the other ways, as by hammering the cloth on a point, or by a series of holes, being in effect either useless or encroachments of his rights.

The Goodrich alleged infringement is in one piece, the bar being pushed down on a bar with a notch, which presses on the fabric to be creased.

The defense claim that the principle patented by Fuller is not new, having been invented to be used by hand before Fuller obtained his patent; second, that the Rose and Goodrich are alike in principle; third, that the machines claimed to be infringements are not, being so different in principle that they cannot be claimed under the Fuller and Rose patents, and that similar devices were used in common implements for folding or creasing tin.

The court-room was filled with sewing-machines, and models of the various alleged improvements and infringements, and it needed but the presence of a young lady, to make one imagine himself in a sewing-machine emporium. The case will go on to-day.

THE SAYLES-TANNER PATENT BRAKE.

The case of Sayles v. The Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Company has been before Judge Drummond, in the United States Circuit Court, for several days, on a full argument upon the exceptions filed by the railroad against the confirmation of the recently-made report of Mr. Bishop, the Master in Chancery, by which a large sum was awarded to Sayles, as damages for the infringement of the well-known Tanner car-brake patent. The argument was finished just at noon yesterday.

The objections made by the railroad to this award are chiefly two: First—That, in estimating the amount due from it, the Master should have given it the benefit of the old brake, known as the "Springfield brake," and that, if he had had done so, there would have been nothing due to the Tanner patent for saving in brakemen's wages, which saving constitutes the largest item of the award. Second—That, if the railroad is not entitled to the benefit of the "Springfield brake," and hence is chargeable with the saving in brakemen, the Master should not also have charged it with a saving in wheels, for the reason that if it had used the "single" brake and an extra number of brakemen—although it would have lost the wages of the latter—it could have stopped its trains without spoiling wheels, as well as it did stop them by the Tanner principle.

On the part of the patent it was claimed that the "Springfield brake" was rightfully disregarded by the Master, because it was an unsuccessful experiment, abandoned; and that the railroad was properly chargeable with a wheel-saving, because the "single" brake—even with extra brakemen—would have spoiled a large number of wheels.

The Court took the case under advisement. Mr. S. D. Cozzens, of New York, appeared for the patentee, and for the railroad the Hon. J. N. Jewett, of this city.

GREAT WESTERN INSURANCE COMPANY.

C. W. Upton, Assignee of the Great Western Insurance Company, filed his report yesterday of the condition of the Company:

Cash on hand Oct. 1	$34,945.86
Receipts	5,639.17
	$40,585.03
Disbursements	3,579.91
Leaving on hand, including $68.50 in office	$36,758.62

He also reports having settled with several stock debtors for $20,500 of stock, receiving in cash $2,910; in notes, $9,707.50; discount allowed, $3,607.50, being in one case 50 per cent of the claim, but making an average of 22¼ per cent discount.

INJUNCTION AGAINST SELLING STOCKS.

Thomas S. McClelland filed a bill against I. Y. Munn, William Munn, George L. Scott, John W. Scott, and the Directors of the Farr Compressed Steel and Iron Company, to enjoin them from disposing of certain shares of stock in the above-mentioned company. Complainant states that Munn and Scott were the incorporators of the Steel and Iron Company, and subscribed for 40 shares of stock therein, for which they received four certificates, numbered 5, 6, 7 and 8. On the 10th of October, 1872, being unable to pay their debts, they assigned two certificates, numbered 5 and 7, to John W. Scott brother of George L. Scott, and the other two to William Munn, son of Ira Y. Munn, but these transfers have not been evidenced on the transfer books of the Company. John W. and William subsequently delivered up these certificates to the Company, and received four new certificates, numbered 1, 2, 3, and 4, and they now assert that these last were given them in place of the old ones surrendered. On the 29th of October, 1872, Munn & Scott were declared bankrupts, and G. D. Lincoln and J. P. McGregor appointed Assignees. On the 3d day of November, 1873, complainant bought of said Munn & Scott and the Assignees for $1,000, the Assignees being authorized by the Court to sell all the right, title, and interest of said bankrupts to said capital stock first issued.

Complainant now alleges that the transfer, being made in violation of the by-laws of the Company, and also in view of insolvency, is totally void; that the second issue is also void; that Munn & Scott have never parted with their legal title, and that he, having succeeded thereto, is entitled to the certificates held by the Company. He therefore prays that the second issue may be adjudged void, that he may be decreed entitled to the first bond issued, and that William Munn and John W. Scott, and the Steel and Iron Company, may be enjoined from selling or otherwise disposing of said certificates, which injunction was granted by Judge Williams on a bond of $500.

SUIT FOR FALSE IMPRISONMENT.

Frank Collans brought an action yesterday, in the Circuit Court, against Patrick Curaher for false imprisonment. Plaintiff alleges that Curaher swore out a warrant and had been arrested on the 20th day of October on a charge of larceny. On the hearing before Justice Scully he was honorably discharged, and now brings suit for $10,000, as compensation for wounded feelings.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.

John Quincy commenced an action against Henry Ladewig, in trespass, in the Superior Court, claiming $20,000 damages. Plaintiff alleges that, Saturday last, the defendant assaulted him while he was a driver on the Clybourne avenue cars, pulled him off, and drove him to a police-station, where he spent Sunday. Burning with the insult, immediately on his liberation, he invoked the aid of the law, and this suit is the result.

THE LAMAR INSURANCE COMPANY.

George Chandler, Receiver of the Lamar Insurance Company, yesterday commenced an action against Leonard Swett for balance due on stock. Chandler alleges that, on the 9th day of March, 1870, Swett subscribed for 120 shares of stock, at $100 per share, on which he has paid 20 per cent, leaving still due 80 per cent, or $9,600, for which this suit is brought.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

Joel D. Harvey, as Receiver of the Scandinavian National Bank, entered up judgment against Christian Fredericksen and Thomas Ernbrit, by confession, for the sum of $500 and costs, against Bertel Anderson and K. K. Foraast, for $300, and against Catharine Johnson and K. K. Foraast for $150.

An action in assumpsit was commenced by Thomas C. Chisholm against the Western Transportation Company. Plaintiff alleges that the Company agreed to carry about 80,000 bushels of wheat for him to New York, and deliver it to various consignees as ordered, to receive therefor 45 cents per hundred-weight, or 27 cents a bushel, which amounted to $21,618.95. On the 5th of May the wheat was delivered on defendants' steamboats, guaranteeing to deliver the full amount in ten days, which it failed to do, delivering some up to June 9, and failing to account for about 300 bushels at all.

By reason of the non-delivery in time, plaintiff failed in an advantageous sale. Wheat declined, and he alleges he has lost $6,000, for which suit is brought.

BANKRUPTCY ITEMS.

E. F. Hollister filed a petition in bankruptcy against Julius B. Rowell on an account for merchandise sold amounting to $424.50, charging as acts of bankruptcy suspension of paper, fraudulent assignment, and allowing a seizure of property on execution. A rule to show cause, injunction, and provisional warrant of seizure, were issued.

In the case of R. F. Coleman, the order of dismissal was made absolute.

Herman M. Loomis filed a petition in bankruptcy yesterday against F. B. Gardner & Co., composed of F. Bond, H. H. Gardner, on a note of $5,000 dated June 11, 1873, and due in sixty days. He alleges the non-payment of said note as the only act of bankruptcy.

The Assignee of H. M. Knickerbocker filed his report, and an order of approval was entered, if no objections are filed in five days.

In the case of Edward Mendel, a stipulation of dismissal was filed, and an order entered that the case be dismissed, if no objections are filed in ten days.

In the case of Ezra B. Lincoln, a supplemental petition was filed, and a rule on him to answer in five days after service of the rule.

In the case of the Union Lithographing & Printing Company, the petition of Victor E. Maynard was filed and referred to Register Hibbard to take proof and report.

A petition was filed by Harmon B. Amerling against Jonathan Hay, of Freeport, yesterday, in which Amerling alleges that Hay is indebted to him $4,000 for money advanced to take up forged notes of Hay's, and for $1,330 on four notes and $300 on an open account. Amerling also charges Hay with absconding to defraud his creditors, and states that his wife has sold, and is selling, his property secretly, by his consent, and that she has a large sum on hand as the proceeds thereof. A rule to show cause and provisional warrant of seizure were issued.

CRIMINAL COURT.

Judge Farwell opened the November term of the Criminal Court yesterday. No business was done, however, beyond impaneling the Grand Jury partly, the Judge being busily employed in grinding out voters for to-day. Wednesday the business will proceed as usual.

COUNTY COURT.

In the estate of Harriet Fowler, Charles H. Fowler was appointed guardian, under a bond of $20,000.

Catharine Kenna was appointed guardian of the estate of Morris Kenna, on a bond of $10,000.

In the estate of Henry Seippel, the inventory and appraisement were filed, and an order entered for the sale of the personal property at public sale.

COURTS IN BRIEF.

John Powell commenced an action against Augustus Banyon and John Byrne for $10,000.

John F. Jarneske commenced an action by attachment against Henry Jarneske for $1,000.

Miller, Watson, & Co. entered up judgment by confession against Benjamin Lombard for $3,582, on a judgment note due Sept. 30, 1873, made to the National Life Insurance Company, and assigned to plaintiffs.

The same firm commenced an action against Thomas Foster in the same Court for $10,000, and a suit against Winchester Hall for $2,000; also one against the National Life Insurance Company for $4,000.

Thomas Carney commenced an action against Henry Regensburg and Cosman Eisendrath for $5,000.

An action in assumpsit was begun by G. H. Williams, R. B. Miner, and Alexander McClurg against Michael Drew, J. P. Ward, and Henry Rowe, for $1,000. The same plaintiffs also commenced an action against S. W. Black for a like amount.

William Price entered up judgment, by confession, against Dailey S. Moore and Elias W. Devoe for $1,515.

THE CALL FOR WEDNESDAY.

Judge Booth will be occupied with Price v. Ledley. Judge Tree will call Nos. 472, 1,132, 788, and 1,285. Judge Rogers' call will be Nos. 1,288 to 1,320, excepting 1,290, 1,291, 1,292, 1,293, 1,294, 1,303, 1,304, 1,305, 1,306, 1,307, 4,309, and 1,310.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

The Rev. Mr. McKown, of the Wabash Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, will lead the noon prayer-meeting to-day.

The monthly meeting of the Ladies' Aid Society of the Hahnemann Hospital, will be held at the hospital at 10 o'clock this morning.

The Christian Union appeals to its many friends to encourage it by their presence at the Mendelssohn Quintette Club Concert at the Union Park Church Friday evening.

George Thurman, the bunko roper of No. 427 State street, was dismissed by Banyon yesterday morning, the man whom he tried to entice into the game failing to make an appearance.

The Rev. E. C. Felton will preach at the Union meetings in the First Methodist Episcopal Church, corner of Clark and Washington streets, at 8 o'clock this evening. All are invited.

Prof. Francis T. Russell, of Trinity College Hartford, will give an entertainment, consisting of readings and recitations, in the Union Park Congregational Church, at 8 o'clock Thursday evening.

Oliver Smith, who stole Mr. Greenebaum's pocketbook, a full account of which robbery was given in yesterday's TRIBUNE, was examined yesterday morning, and held to the Criminal Court in bail of $500.

The custom of appointing a large number of "special" policemen for service at the polls, heretofore usual in this city, will not be carried out this year. The Police Commissioners have decided to detail the regular force for the duty of keeping order at the polls, at the rate of five for each precinct. As there are ninety-one precincts, over 450 members of the force will be assigned to-morrow to this duty alone.

A meeting of the Managers of the Half-Orphan Asylum will be held at half-past 10 o'clock this morning at the institution. An urgent request is made for a full attendance upon important business.

The regular monthly meeting of the Board of Councillors of the Hospital for Women and Children will be held at half-past 2 o'clock this afternoon in the parlor of the Hospital, corner of Adams and Paulina streets.

A. P. Burbank, the popular reader, who is about to start on a tour through the East, will give an entertainment before his departure, in the University Place Baptist Church, Thursday evening. The proceeds will go to the Library Fund.

Dancing Frank, Buckshot, and Collins were again before Banyon yesterday, and were dismissed, the humbug Ricker failing to make his appearance. The only injured body in the whole transaction was Banyon, who married Ricker and Frank, but got no fee for so doing.

The German class of the Christian Union will meet at half-past 7 o'clock Thursday evening, in the class-room, the French class will meet the following evening in the same room, and the Vocal Music class will meet also Friday evening in the hall of the Union, No. 114 Madison street.

The condition of the earth around the new shaft at the crib is now such that the work of excavation through the "eye" will commence to-day. The roofing of wrought-iron rods has been inserted to a distance, on one side of the eye, of eight feet, and no further difficulty is apprehended.

Luther Gavin is troubled with prehensile fingers. He has a fondness for explorations in other persons' pockets. He went into an Archer avenue saloon and drank with a friend, whose pocket he immediately picked. This kleptomaniac was sent to the Bridewell yesterday by Banyon for two months.

William Bird is a colored boy, recently employed in the United States Hotel, corner of Thirty-first street and Cottage Grove avenue. He stole from the trunk of Mary Joyce, a boarder, a gold watch and chain, which were found in his possession. He was yesterday held to the Criminal Court in bail of $500.

Peter Gearhardt has a passion for seeing the entertainments given in Burlington Hall Sunday evening. He also likes to get up a muss during the performance. This he has done several times, but last Sunday he knocked down five men, and was so generally obstreperous that he was arrested, and fined $5 and costs by Banyon.

It appears that the loss sustained by Frank Brown & Co., in the destruction of their hat store at No. 108 West Madison street, Sunday night, was $4,500, and not $500 as reported in the papers yesterday. Upon this they had $2,000 insurance in the Girard, and $1,500 in the Western of Toronto.

Gabriel Peck is a peddler, who sells cabbages, potatoes, &c., in the classic precincts of Bridgeport. But Gabriel no longer blows his horn. He tried to barter the succulent cabbage to a citizen, who noticed Gabriel had no credentials, called a license. He had him arrested, and Scully fined him $5 and costs.

Harry Gordon is the name under which a young dead-beat has been going about town, pretending to be a collecting agent for different firms on the South and West Sides. Some twenty people were humbugged and cheated by him. Justice Scully held him in bail of $1,500 to answer the charges at the Criminal Court.

Mr. L. Stone, residing at 107 West Adams street, was the proud owner of a very handsome winter overcoat. He came near being severely punished for his vanity, for James Burwell, a sneak-thief, got into the house and was going off with the coat when a gentleman in the house arrested him and delivered him to an officer. Yesterday James was examined before Scully, who bound him over to the Criminal Court in bail of $1,000.

John Dowling, Sandy Brown, and a dozen other choice and kindred spirits, were arrested by detectives Slayton and Gallagher for gambling in the gambling-rooms situated over Sauve's saloon, next door to Myers' Opera-House. When Slayton rang the bell, and desired to enter, Dowling told him he wanted to go up-stairs and put the tools away, which he did, and then let the officers in. Yet, when Banyon had heard all this, he said that, "as they were not caught in the very act of gambling, no one knew but that they were there to read their Bibles, therefore, I dismiss them." It is useless, under such a dispensation of justice, to arrest any of Mike McDonald's crew.

The Board of Police held a short session yesterday afternoon, Commissioners Cleveland and Wright being present, and audited the payroll of the West Side police force. They then adjourned until 9 o'clock this morning. Fire Marshal Benner brought in a recommendation, too late to be acted upon, however, that a trial of steam fire-engines be made at 2 o'clock to-morrow afternoon at the North Pier. The trial will probably take place as recommended, when the tests will be made as follows: One stream through 500 feet of hose, one stream through 250 feet, and two streams through 250 feet. The steam pressure is not to exceed 120 pounds, and the time is to be taken, for the various tests, from the moment of starting the fires. There will be four makes of engines tried, as follows: The Ahrens Bros., Cole Bros., and Amoskeag piston engines, and the Silsby rotary.

Important and Interesting Notice.

Dr. Kahn's Anatomical Museum, 148 South Clark street, a strictly scientific institution, will be thrown open to the inspection of ladies exclusively for the next two weeks (every Wednesday) from 12 m. to 7 p. m. Tickets 50 cents. Ladies in attendance.

A Huge Scheme.

The fourth gift concert of the Public Library of Kentucky comes off Dec. 3. One million five hundred thousand dollars will be distributed in prizes, the largest being $250,000. For full particulars see big advertisement in THE TRIBUNE next Saturday.

How To Make Garments Water-Proof.

A communication to an English paper gives the following recipe for making Scotch tweed water-proof:

"In a bucket of soft water put half-a-pound of sugar of lead, and half-a-pound of powdered alum; stir this, at intervals, until it becomes clear, then pour it off into another bucket, and put the garment therein, and let it be in for twenty-four hours, and then hang it up to dry without wringing it. Two of my party—a lady and a gentleman—have worn garments thus treated in the wildest storms of wind and rain, without getting wet. The rain hangs upon the cloth in globules. In short, they are really water-proof."

NURSERY.

ENGLISH NURSERY
For Trees, Shrubs, &c.

THOMAS THORNTON, Heatherside Nurseries (270 Acres in extent), Bagshot, Surrey, England,

Devotes special attention to Trees and Plants (especially Fruit Trees and Stocks), suitable for American demand. Priced Catalogues of his immense stock obtainable of Messrs. W. H. Power & Co., 23 William-st., New York. Orders, with remittance or London reference, promptly attended to. Payment Net Cash. Supply unlimited. Careful packing for long voyage.

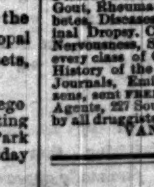
PENS.

HARRISON, BRADFORD & CO.'S
STEEL PENS.
Special attention called to the well-known numbers,
505—75—28—20 & 22.
Factory, Mt. Vernon: Office, 75 John-st., N. Y.

GETTYSBURG WATER.

GETTYSBURG
KATALYSINE WATER—THE GREAT MEDICINE OF NATURE. Indorsed by the Highest Medical Authorities. Restores Muscular Power to the Paralytic, Youthful Vigor to the Aged, and Develops the Young at a Critical Period; Dissolves Calculi and "Chalky" Deposits; Cures Gout, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Neuralgia, Gravel, Diabetes, Diseases of the Kidneys, Liver, and Skin, Abdominal Dropsy, Chronic Diarrhœa, Constipation, Asthma, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, General Debility, and nearly every class of Chronic Disease. Pamphlets containing History of the Spring and Testimonials from Medical Journals, Eminent Physicians and Distinguished Citizens, sent FREE by mail by WHITNEY BROS., General Agents, 227 South Front-st., Philadelphia, Pa. For sale by all druggists.
VAN SCHAACK, STEVENSON & REID,
92 and 94 Lake-st., Western Agents.

SCALES.



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STANDARD
SCALES
OF ALL SIZES.
FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO
111 AND 113 LAKE-ST.

AMUSEMENTS.

UNION PARK LECTURE COURSE.

BEGINS NOV. 11th.

The following Lecturers have been engaged for this season:
T. K. BEECHER,
R. J. De CORDOVA,
J. G. HOLLAND,
WASHINGTON GLADDEN,
PROF. PROCTOR,
CARL SCHURZ,
E. H. CHAPIN.

The Course will consist of
EIGHT LECTURES.
Reserved Seat for the Full Course,
THREE DOLLARS.
The date of each Lecture, also the place where the tickets will be sold, will be given in the papers November 7.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

MONDAY, Nov. 3, every evening and Wednesday and Saturday Matinees, FIRST TIME AT ANY THEATRE, Fred Marsden's beautiful American Society Drama, entitled
CLOUDS!
Cast to the entire strength of the Company. Beautiful Scenery, Brilliant Mountings, and Magnificent Appointments.
In Rehearsal—Kate Bateman's celebrated play, MARY WARNER.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE.

FOUR NIGHTS AND SATURDAY MATINEE,
MISS NEILSON
In her admired personation of
ROSALIND,
In Shakspeare's Beautiful Comedy of
AS YOU LIKE IT.
Friday and Saturday Nights—ROMEO AND JULIET.

MYERS' OPERA HOUSE.

Monroe-st., between Dearborn and State.
Arlington, Cotton & Kemble's Minstrels.
AN ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME—Production of Ed. Marble's Burlesque, entitled
ROMEO AND JULIET.
Romeo.........Ben Cotton | Juliet.........Wm. Arlington
Bobby Newcomb, Mackin and Wilson, Billy Rice, Master G. Davenport, Ernest Linden, Wm. Arlington, Ben Cotton, and J. R. Kemble in their specialties, every evening and Saturday Matinee.
Look out for GUY MANNERING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

THE GREAT WONDERS OF THE WORLD,
THE VOKES
In their great specialty,
BELLES OF THE KITCHEN!
As played 1,500 times in London and New York, previous to which a genteel comedy by the powerful Academy Company. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday.

STAR LECTURE COURSE.
MUSIC HALL
ONLY APPEARANCE IN CHICAGO OF E. H.
CHAPIN,
THURSDAY, NOV. 6.
Tickets for sale this morning at Jansen, McClurg & Co.'s Bookstore and Box Office, Music Hall. Admission, 50 cts. Reserved Seats, 25 cts. extra.
CARPENTER & SHELDON.

GLOBE THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT and Wednesday and Saturday Matinees,
Miss Amy Stone
In her grand romantic military drama,
CIGARETTE, The Little Leopard of France.

DR. KAHN'S
Magnificent Anatomical Museum,
From New York, of NATURAL SCIENCE and ART, No. 148 South Clark-st., near Madison. Tickets, 50 cts. For gentlemen only. Doors open from 9 a. m. to 10 p. m., daily and Sunday.

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CUNARD MAIL LINE.
ESTABLISHED 1840.
Steam Between New York, Boston, Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow, London and all British Points.
From New York every Wednesday and Saturday. From Boston every Tuesday.
Cabin Passage, $80, $100 and $130, Gold.
Excursion Tickets at Reduced Rates.
Steerage Passage, $30 currency. Passengers and freight booked to and from all parts of Europe at lowest rates. Sight Drafts on Great Britain and Ireland.
P. H. DU VERNET, Gen'l West'n Agent.
N. W. cor. Clark and Randolph-sts.

WHITE STAR LINE
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL
Between New York, Cork, and Liverpool.
The magnificent new and full-powered Steamships of this Line offer unrivaled accommodations to all classes of passengers. The steamers being alike, travelers secure the great advantage of having an equally good and fast steamer for each and every sailing. OCEANIC, CELTIC, BELGIC, REPUBLIC, BALTIC, ADRIATIC, MAJESTIC, BRITANNIC. Sailing from New York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor both ways. Rates as low as any first-class line.
For further information apply to Company's Western Office, 97 and 99 South Clark-st., near Washington, Chicago.
Drafts on Great Britain and Ireland from £1 upwards
ALFRED LAGERGREN, Agent.

STATE LINE.
NEW YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST AND LONDONDERRY.
These elegant new steamers will sail from Pier 36, North River, foot of North Moore-st., as follows:
GEORGIA.........Wednesday, Nov. 12.
PENNSYLVANIA.........Wednesday, Nov. 26.
VIRGINIA.........Wednesday, Dec. 10.
And every alternate Wednesday thereafter, taking passengers at through rates to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Germany. Drafts for £1 and upwards.
For freight or passage apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, 72 Broadway.
J. E. EARLE, General Western Agent,
60 Clark-st., Chicago.

ANCHOR LINE.
Sailing twice a week from New York, and carrying passengers to all parts of Great Britain, Ireland, Continental Europe, and the Mediterranean. Cabin from $65; Steerage, British and Irish ports east, $30; west, $32. Continental ports same as other regular lines. All payable in U. S. currency. Apply for full information at the Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling Green, New York, and N. E. corner LaSalle and Madison-sts., Chicago.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

NEW YORK TO CARDIFF,
BRISTOL, LONDON,
And all Other Points in England and Wales.
The South Wales Atlantic Steamship Company's new first-class Steamships will sail from Pennsylvania Railroad Wharf, Jersey City:
PEMBROKE.........Nov. 15
These steamships, built expressly for the trade, are provided with all the latest improvements for the comfort and convenience of Cabin and Steerage Passengers. First Cabin, $80 currency; Second Cabin, $55 currency; Steerage, $30 currency; prepaid Steerage certificates from Cardiff, $32. Drafts for £1 and upwards.
For further particulars, apply in Cardiff, at the Company's Offices, No. 1 Dock Chambers, and in New York to ARCHIBALD BAXTER & CO., Agents,
No. 17 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE
OF STEAMSHIPS.
NOTICE—This Company takes the risk of insurance (up to $500,000 in gold) on each of its vessels, thus giving passengers the best possible guarantee for safety and avoidance of danger at sea.
The most southerly route has always been adopted by this Company to avoid ice and headlands.
Sailing from New York for Queenstown and Liverpool every Saturday, and for London direct every fortnight.
For QUEENSTOWN and LIVERPOOL, from Piers 44 and 47, North River

Egypt	Nov. 1.	Italy	Nov. 22.
Greece	Nov. 8.	France	Nov. 29.
Spain	Nov. 15.	Egypt	Dec. 6.
For London (direct),		Holland	Nov. 6.

Cabin Passage, $70, $80, and $90 Currency.
Return Tickets, $140 and $160 Currency.
STEERAGE PASSAGE, $29, currency.
Passengers booked to or from German and Scandinavian points at low rates.
The Steamships of this line are the largest in the trade.
Drafts on Great Britain, Ireland, and the Continent.
WILLIAM MACALISTER,
Gen'l Western Agent,
Northeast corner Clark and Randolph-sts. (opposite new Sherman House), Chicago.

SALVE.

All Right Salve, for Burns, Boils.
CORNS!
25 cents a box. DR. STEPHENS, 124 Dearborn-st.
Wholesale by VanSchaack, Stevenson & Reid.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. ‖ Arrive Sunday at 8:00 a. m. § Daily.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL & GREAT WESTERN RAILROADS.

Depot, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, and 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via main and air line)	* 5:00 a. m.	* 8:30 p. m.
Day Express	* 8:30 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Jackson Accommodation	* 3:35 p. m.	*11:20 a. m.
Atlantic Express	§ 5:15 p. m.	§ 8:00 a. m.
Night Express	†9:00 p. m.	‡6:30 a. m.
GRAND RAPIDS AND PENTWATER.		
Morning Express	8:30 a. m.	9:00 p. m.
Night Express	19:00 p. m.	*6:30 a. m.

HENRY C. WENTWORTH,
General Passenger Agent.

CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD.

Chicago, Kansas City and Denver Short Line, via Louisiana, Mo., and Chicago, Springfield, Alton and St. Louis Through Line. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge. Ticket Offices: At Depot, and 122 Randolph-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Kansas City Ex. via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.	* 9:30 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Kansas City Fast Ex. via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.	† 9:45 p. m.	‡ 7:30 a. m.
St. Louis Express, via Main Line	* 9:30 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
St. Louis Fast Ex. via Main Line	† 9:45 p. m.	‡ 7:30 a. m.
St. Louis Ex. via Jacksonville	† 9:45 p. m.	‡ 7:30 a. m.
Springfield Express	* 9:30 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Springfield Fast Express	† 9:45 p. m.	‡ 7:30 a. m.
Jefferson City Express	† 9:45 p. m.	‡ 7:30 a. m.
Peoria, Keokuk & Burl'n Ex.	* 9:45 p. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Wenona, Lacon, Washington Ex	* 4:30 p. m.	* 3:10 p. m.
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	* 4:30 p. m.	* 9:40 a. m.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sts.; Ticket Office 63 South Clark-st., opposite Sherman House, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Day Express	* 9:30 a. m.	‡ 6:50 a. m.
Milwaukee & Prairie du Chien Mail and Express	* 5:00 p. m.	*11:00 a. m.
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Night Express	† 9:30 p. m.	* 4:15 p. m.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

Depots—Foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av., and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket offices, No. 59 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and at depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	* 7:30 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Ottawa, Streator, Peoria, and Pekin Passenger	7:30 a. m.	8:00 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp.	* 9:10 a. m.	* 2:35 p. m.
Pacific Fast Line, for Omaha	*10:00 a. m.	* 3:35 p. m.
Kansas City, Leavenworth, Atchison & St. Joseph Exp.	*10:00 a. m.	* 3:35 p. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 3:15 p. m.	* 8:15 a. m.
Mendota, Ottawa & Streator Pass	* 4:30 p. m.	* 9:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 5:30 p. m.	* 8:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger (Sunday)	1:00 p. m.	10:00 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp.	† 9:20 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.
Pacific Night Exp. for Omaha	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 7:45 a. m.
Kansas City, Leavenworth, Atchison & St. Joseph Exp.	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 7:45 a. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 1:45 a. m.	* 5:25 p. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 6:15 p. m.	* 7:20 a. m.
Ottawa & Streator Passenger	7:20 a. m.	8:00 p. m.
Texas Express	9:00 p. m.	7:30 a. m.

*Ex. Sundays. †Ex. Saturday. ‡Ex. Monday.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	* 8:15 a. m.	* 8:50 p. m.
St. Louis Fast Line	† 8:15 p. m.	* 8:15 a. m.
Cairo Mail	* 8:15 a. m.	* 8:50 p. m.
Cairo Express	† 8:15 p. m.	* 8:15 a. m.
Springfield Express	* 8:15 a. m.	* 8:50 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	* 9:20 a. m.	* 2:35 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	† 9:20 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.
(a) Gilman Passenger	* 4:30 p. m.	* 9:20 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:10 a. m.	* 6:48 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 7:10 a. m.	* 7:45 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:45 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*12:10 p. m.	* 9:20 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 3:00 p. m.	*10:30 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 4:30 p. m.	* 1:45 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 5:15 p. m.	* 5:20 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:10 p. m.	* 6:55 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*11:10 p. m.	* 7:40 p. m.

(a) Runs to Champaign on Saturdays.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.

City offices, corner Randolph and LaSalle-sts., and 75 Canal-st., corner Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
a Pacific Fast Line	*10:15 a. m.	* 3:15 p. m.
a Dubuque Day Ex. via Clinton	10:15 a. m.	* 3:15 p. m.
a Omaha Night Express	†10:45 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
a Dubuque Night Ex. via Clinton	10:45 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
a Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 a. m.	* 3:00 p. m.
a Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 p. m.	* 6:15 a. m.
b Milwaukee Mail	* 8:00 a. m.	*10:30 a. m.
b Milwaukee Express	* 9:30 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
b Milwaukee Passenger	* 5:00 p. m.	* 7:40 p. m.
b Milwaukee Passenger (daily)	‡11:00 p. m.	§ 5:00 a. m.
b Green Bay Express	9:40 a. m.	* 7:00 p. m.
b St. Paul Express	*10:10 a. m.	4:00 p. m.
b Marquette Express	* 9:00 p. m.	* 6:40 a. m.
b St. Paul Express	† 9:00 p. m.	† 6:30 a. m.

a—Depot corner of Wells and Kinzie-sts.
b—Depot corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts.
W. H. STENNETT, Gen. Pass. Agent.

COLORADO, KANSAS & NEW MEXICO.

Ticket and Freight Office, 77 Clark-st.
Special Inducements. Great New Route. A., T. & St. Fe R. R. W. E. WEBB, Gen'l Ag't.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Depot, corner of VanBuren and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha, Leavenw'th & Atchison Ex	*10:15 a. m.	* 3:45 p. m.
Peru Accommodation	* 5:00 p. m.	* 9:30 a. m.
Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.
Leavenworth & Atchison Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

Depot, Van Buren-st., foot of LaSalle-st. Ticket offices, northwest corner Clark and Randolph-sts., and southwest corner Canal and Madison-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail, via Air Line and Main Line	* 6:10 a. m.	*10:00 p. m.
Special New York Express, via Air Line	* 8:30 a. m.	* 6:00 p. m.
Atlantic Express, via Air Line	5:15 p. m.	* 8:00 a. m.
Night Express, via Main Line	†10:20 p. m.	*10:40 a. m.
South Chicago Accommodation	12:00 m.	1:50 a. m.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	‡ 7:30 p. m.
Pacific Express	§ 5:10 p. m.	§ 6:30 a. m.
Fast Line	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 9:00 a. m.
Mail	* 4:55 a. m.	* 6:10 p. m.
Valparaiso Accommodation	* 3:30 p. m.	* 9:05 a. m.

CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & CINCINNATI THROUGH LINE, VIA KANKAKEE ROUTE.

From the Great Central Railroad Depot, foot of Lake-st.; also foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 121 Randolph-st., near corner Clark; 75 Canal-st., corner Madison; 95 LaSalle-st., corner Washington, and at Illinois Central Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	* 7:00 a. m.	‡ 8:30 a. m.
*Night Express	8:00 p. m.	* 8:00 p. m.

Through sleepers for Indianapolis, Cincinnati, and Baltimore every night.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

GEORGE H. BLISS & CO.

Public notice is hereby given that at a special meeting of the stockholders of said corporation, held on the 10th day of October, 1873, it was voted to increase the capital stock of said corporation by adding thereto the sum of thirty-five thousand dollars, making the capital stock of said corporation, when so increased, the sum of seventy-five thousand dollars. GEORGE H. BLISS, Pres't.
Chicago, Oct. 18, 1873.

MEDICAL CARDS.

DR. C. BIGELOW
CONFIDENTIAL PHYSICIAN, 277 and 279 South Clark-st., corner Van Buren, Chicago.
It is well known by all readers of the papers that Dr. C. Bigelow is the oldest established physician in Chicago, having devoted TWENTY YEARS OF HIS LIFE in perfecting remedies that will cure positively all cases of CHRONIC AND SPECIAL DISEASES in both sexes. SEPARATE PARLORS for ladies and gentlemen. Call. CORRESPONDENCE CONFIDENTIAL. Address all letters, with stamps, to Dr. C. BIGELOW, 277 and 279 South Clark-st.

NO CURE! NO PAY!! DR. KEAN,
360 South Clark-st., Chicago.
May be confidentially consulted, personally or by mail, free of charge, on all chronic or nervous diseases.
DR. J. KEAN is the only physician in the city who warrants cures or no pay. Green Book, Illustrated, 50 cents.

DR. STONE,
119 W. MADISON-ST., CHICAGO, (a regular graduate in medicine), treats all Chronic Diseases, of both sexes. Cures guaranteed. All Female Difficulties treated with success. Medicines furnished. Consultation free. A book on special diseases, circulars, &c., for married folks —free for two stamps. All letters confidential.

Dr. TOWNSEND,
183 SOUTH CLARK-ST.,
Continues to cure all Chronic, Nervous, and Urinary Diseases of both sexes, and may be confidentially consulted, personally or by mail, free of charge. Female difficulties treated with success. His Medical Treatise to ladies and gentlemen sent free.

DR. A. G. OLIN, 352 Wabash-av.,
the oldest and longest established physician in the city in the treatment of private and urinary diseases, seminal weakness, the result of early indiscretions, and lost manhood positively cured. His late work explaining who may marry, free of charge.

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

$5 Packages
OF
FRACTIONAL CURRENCY
FOR SALE AT
TRIBUNE OFFICE.

TERMS OF THE TRIBUNE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION (PAYABLE IN ADVANCE).

Daily, by mail	$12.00	Sunday	$2.50
Tri-Weekly	6.00	Weekly	2.00

Parts of a year at the same rate.

To prevent delay and mistakes, be sure and give Post Office address in full, including State and County.

Remittances may be made either by draft, express, Post Office order, or in registered letters, at our risk.

TERMS TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.

Daily, delivered, Sunday excepted, 25 cents per week.
Daily, delivered, Sunday included, 30 cents per week.

Address THE TRIBUNE COMPANY,
Corner Madison and Dearborn-sts., Chicago, Ill.

TO-DAY'S AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Halsted street, between Madison and Monroe. Engagement of the Vokes Family. "The Belles of the Kitchen."

HOOLEY'S THEATRE—Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. "Clouds."

McVICKER'S THEATRE—Madison street, between Dearborn and State. Engagement of Miss Neilson. "As You Like It."

MYERS' OPERA-HOUSE—Monroe street, between Dearborn and State. Burlesque of "Romeo and Juliet." Minstrelsy and comicalities.

GLOBE THEATRE—Desplaines street, between Madison and Washington. Engagement of Amy Stone "Cigarette, the Little Leopard of France."

INTER-STATE EXPOSITION—Lake-Shore, foot of Adams street.

KAHN'S ANATOMICAL MUSEUM—148 South Clark-st. Science and Art.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

TO ONE AND ALL.—ARE YOU SUFFERING FROM a cough, cold, asthma, bronchitis, or any of the various pulmonary troubles that so often terminate in consumption? If so, use "Wilbor's Pure Cod Liver Oil and Lime," a safe and efficacious remedy. This is no quack preparation, but is regularly prescribed by the medical faculty. Manufactured by A. B. WILBOR, chemist, Boston, Mass. Sold by all druggists.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE. THIS SPLENDID hair dye is the best in the world. The only true and perfect dye. Harmless, reliable, and instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints or unpleasant odor. Remedies the ill effects of bad dyes and washes. Produces immediately a superb black or natural brown, and leaves the hair clean, soft, and beautiful. The genuine, signed W. A. Batchelor. Sold by all druggists. CHARLES BATCHELOR, Proprietor, N. Y. VAN SCHAACK, STEVENSON & REID, Agents.

The Chicago Tribune.

Tuesday Morning, November 4, 1873.

CITIZENS OF CHICAGO!

This election means business. You must go to the polls to-day and vote and work.

There is real danger that the piebald rabble, headed by A. C. Hesing and lashed to the polls by the Saloon-keepers' Union, may carry the city.

There is danger that they may take possession of the polls in some parts of the city, and prevent the reception of any votes but their own.

They are governed and controlled by bankrupt politicians and desperate liquor-sellers, whose advent to power would be marked by the most deplorable and far-reaching consequences to public order and municipal credit.

Their leader is the same man who, less than two years ago, marched to the City Hall with a mob which displayed the Prussian flag, stoned the Council Chamber, put the Council to flight, and cruelly maltreated the officer in charge of the building.

All the gamblers, pimps, outlaws, and enemies of society are working with might and main for the success of the saloon-keepers' ticket. Is it not likely that they know which side is most favorable to them?

Shall the friends of Law and Order be less earnest and determined? Answer this question at the polls to-day.

The result of this election decides the fate of Chicago not for two years only, but *for a long time to come*. If Mr. Hesing and his tribe get control of the city now, they will not be dislodged in a hurry. Taxpayers who neglect their duty to-day must not expect that they can regain their rights at the next election day.

Give Hesing control of the police and he will "administer law" with a vengeance. Give his party control of the Common Council and the City Treasury, and there will not be much left when they get through.

The foreign Know-Nothing combination must be taught that American citizenship is the only kind of citizenship tolerated in Chicago.

The saloon-keepers' combination must be told that laws are made to be enforced, and not to be overridden and defied.

The gambling fraternity must be driven from the city.

The South Division ought to give **5,000** majority for Mayor Bond and the Citizens' Union ticket.

The West Division ought to give **6,000** majority for Mayor Bond and the Citizens' Union ticket.

If there is a *full vote* to-day, the Hesing ticket will certainly be defeated. If there is only a half vote, it will certainly be elected.

Vote early! The effect of the forenoon voting will probably decide the election. If the business men and taxpayers show a vigorous and determined front at the polls in the morning, the enemy will discover that they are routed before night.

This election means business. If any man interested in the good order and prosperity of the city fancies that it is not *his* business, and allows the Hesing party to get possession of the police and the taxing power, he will bewail when it is too late.

The unruly elements of the city will poll their ...vote, and a good many illegal ones. ...last legal vo... ...to vote them down, but it is necessary not only ... ...lizations, to overwhelm their fraudulent natur...

Go to the polls! You have no business to-day more pressing than this!

The Chicago produce markets were less animated yesterday, but averaged a little higher in prices. Mess pork was quiet, and 25c per brl higher on options, closing at $11.50 cash and $11.40@11.50 seller December. Lard was quiet and a shade firmer, at 6¾@6⅞c cash, and 6⅞@7c seller January. Meats were quiet and firm at 4c for shoulders, 5½@5⅝c for short ribs, 5⅜c for short clear, and 6½@6⅝c for green hams. Lake freights were dull and unchanged, at 7c for corn to Buffalo. Highwines were quiet and steady at 88c per gallon. Flour was dull and unchanged. Wheat was less active, and ¾@1c higher, closing steady at $1.00¼ cash, and $1.01¼ seller December. Corn was moderately active, and ½c lower, closing at 35⅝c cash, and 37½c seller December. Oats were active and weak, declining 1c, to 28⅝c cash, and 29¾@30c seller December. Rye was quiet and steady at 60½@61c. Barley was quiet, and 3@4c higher, closing at $1.28 for No. 2, and 94c for No. 3. Hogs were dull and a shade lower, with sales mostly at $3.45@3.75. The cattle and sheep markets were dull and unchanged.

The usual annual tidings of winter are conveyed in the official announcement that the Illinois & Michigan Canal will be closed on the 20th inst.

The consumers of beer in New York having for a long time complained of the quality of their favorite beverage, the brewers have resolved to raise the price from $9 to $10 per barrel, as they claim it is impossible to make good beer at the former price.

A very interesting abstract of a portion of the annual report of the Director of the Mint is contained in our dispatches this morning, showing the total amount of gold coined during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1873, to be $35,249,337; of silver, $2,945,775. The total amount of gold in the country is set down at $185,000,000; of silver, $5,000,000. During the month of October last the gold coinage approximated $14,000,000, and since April last the coinage has maintained a steady increase.

It will be a matter of some surprise to those who have followed the Rafferty case through its various ramifications to learn that the Supreme Court has reversed it and again remanded it for trial. It is understood that the case is remanded upon the ground that the Court below erred in ruling out the offering of the warrant with which the two policemen were seeking to arrest Rafferty as evidence, and all testimony in regard to it, the Supreme Court holding that, if the warrant or the serving of it were illegal, then the offense was manslaughter and not murder.

Yesterday the *Staats-Zeitung* contained an appeal to the foreign-born population of Chicago to come out and vote down the Puritanical Yankees. This call was printed in the following tongues:

German,
Irish,
Norwegian,
Dutch,
Swedish,
Bohemian,
French,
Polish,
Italian.

The report comes from Philadelphia that the firm of Jay Cooke & Co., having withdrawn $200,000 in Central Pacific bonds from the amount borrowed from the First National Bank of Washington, has deposited them with the Secretary of the Treasury, to make good the amount advanced them by him before the failure. The other creditors of the firm are determined to investigate the matter and protest against the operation. The action of the latter is well taken, as, under the provisions of the National Bankruptcy act the firm has no right to make the Government a preferred creditor.

The November elections occur to-day in the following States: Illinois, county officers and members of the Legislature in some districts; Arkansas, forty-nine vacancies in the Legislature; Kansas, Legislature, which will elect a United States Senator; Maryland, Comptroller, and Legislature, which will elect a United States Senator; Massachusetts, Governor and Legislature; Michigan, special election in Fifth District, for Representative in Congress; Minnesota, Governor, State officers, and Legislature; Mississippi, Governor and State officers; New Jersey, Legislature; New York, Secretary of State, &c., and Legislature; Virginia, Governor and Legislature; Wisconsin, Governor and other State officers, and Legislature.

We yesterday published the decision of the Supreme Court of this State declaring the bonds issued by the various towns and counties in aid of the Ottawa, Oswego & Fox River Valley Railroad void. The following is a list of the towns issuing these bonds and the amounts. All the bonds bear 10 per cent interest:

Kane County—	
Township of Aurora	$60,000
Kendall County	45,000
Township of Fox	14,000
Township of Kendall	22,000
Township of Oswego	50,000
LaSalle County—	
Township of Bruce	13,000
Township of Dayton	12,000
Township of Osage	20,000
Township of South Ottawa	30,000
Township of Ottawa	150,000
Marshall County—	
Township of Evans	40,000
Total	$456,000

These bonds have been blotted out. Next!

The financial situation remains without material change. No steps will be taken in the Sprague matter until after the meeting of the creditors on Thursday, at which time it will be definitely decided whether they will accept the trustee plan or put the firm into bankruptcy. The Claflin embarrassment has been relieved, temporarily at least. The firm has made a statement to its creditors, showing their assets of all kinds to amount to $22,508,000, and their indebtedness, both domestic and foreign, $15,584,000, leaving a surplus of $6,924,000, not counting the personal assets of the members of the firm. Upon this showing, the creditors unanimously agreed to grant an extension of four months on the monthly payments, and the business will go on as usual. The only remaining item of special interest from New York is the proposition to organize a bank under the National Bank act, with a capital of $500,000, to be devoted to the grain interest.

FIENDISH ASSAULT ON MR. HESING'S VIRTUE.

The *Staats-Zeitung* of yesterday contained the following sworn narrative of a dastardly assault on Mr. Hesing's virtue:

AFFIDAVIT.

... duly sworn, deposes and says: ... Oct. 15, he received an ... A. C. Hesing, bein... ...at-law in H. ... That, on or about Wednesday, ... this invitation to visit a prominent attorn... H. Honore's block; that he went and talked with ... attorney, and that, then and there, it was proposed to him that he should use his influence to secure the nomination of David A. Gage by the People's Party for the office of City Treasurer, and to transfer Daniel O'Hara to the County Treasurer; that, in recognition thereof, the said David A. Gage would give the deponent, A. C. Hesing, the control of a fifth of the city deposits for two years; that such proposition was rejected by the deponent immediately; that, on the following Saturday, the same prominent attorney met the deponent, A. C. Hesing, in Hermann Fink's drinking-saloon, in the *Staats-Zeitung* building, in company with two other gentlemen, and engaged in conversation about a certain article published in the *Staats-Zeitung* under the title, "A Couple of Simple Questions;" that, in the course of the conversation, the said attorney remarked that the article need not, necessarily, deter the *Staats-Zeitung* from still supporting D. A. Gage; that, shortly after the two gentlemen and the said attorney had left the saloon, the attorney returned, and indicated to the said deponent that another newspaper would have to be "seen" first, and, in case the deponent was willing to make arrangements for the support of D. A. Gage, the consideration must be reduced from one-fifth to one-sixth of the city deposits; that deponent again rejected the offer; that on Sunday afternoon, as deponent was about to step into his buggy, in front of the entrance to Greenebaum's bank building, the aforesaid attorney called him, and, beginning again to speak of the before-made offer, remarked that *all the newspapers had been seen*; that, from Monday on, not a line would be written in the English daily papers against David A. Gage, and the deponent had been foolish not to accept the propositions made to him; that, thereupon, deponent replied that he was losing his pains to press him any further, since he was determined to work, heart and soul, for the good cause of the People's Party, and against the damnable corruption of the City Treasury clique.

Further deponent saith not.

ANTON C. HESING.

Sworn to before me, Nov. 1, 1873,
JULIUS ROSENTHAL, Notary Public.

It is gratifying to know that this unknown and unnamed person did not succeed in accomplishing his hellish purpose.

1. It appears that Mr. Hesing has thought it necessary to back up his individual statement with his oath. This must be regarded as an admission on his part that his plain statement would not be accepted by the public as good for much.

2. Though the alleged offer to bribe Mr. Hesing was made nearly three weeks ago, he has kept perfectly quiet about it, and this notwithstanding the fact that an exposure, properly attested, would have been of material benefit to the cause of the Hesing ticket. Mr. Hesing has reserved his charge to the day before election, and then printed it, so that there was no time left for him to bring forward witnesses to substantiate his assertions.

3. Nothing could have made this affair more suspicious unless the proposition had been made to Mr. Hesing as Der Freischuetz at the Wolf's Glen, in the midst of blue lights. Mr. Hesing neglects to give the name of the "prominent attorney" who tempted him in Honore's Block, and in bar-rooms, and on the street-corners. It is also noteworthy that, on one occasion when there might have been witnesses to the attempted bribery, the two gentlemen present conveniently withdrew, and left Mr. Hesing alone with his anonymous but "prominent" legal tender.

4. Not the least notable feature of these mystic interviews is that Mr. Hesing alone of all the newspaper men in the City of Chicago had the indefeasible virtue to withstand the tempting offer. "All the newspapers," Mr. Hesing was informed, "had been seen," but this did not budge *him*. Never since the day that a like scene occurred on the summit of a high mountain, has there been an instance of such exalted and heroic self-denial. Thrice was Mr. Hesing tempted, and thrice did he reject the bribe with manly scorn. We believe that this revelation will place Mr. Hesing in a new light before the people, who would scarcely have credited him before with such tremendous power of resistance; unless, indeed, they are forced to believe that he made better terms with Dan O'Hara and Buffalo Miller.

5. If all the newspapers had been "seen," and Mr. Hesing had fallen among the rest, there would have been THE TRIBUNE, *Times*, *Inter-Ocean*, *Journal*, *Post*, *Mail*, *Staats-Zeitung*, *Union*, and *Freie Presse* supporting Mr. Gage. If each was to be accorded an equal amount of the funds in the City Treasury for its support, as the "prominent attorney" intimated to Mr. Hesing when he wanted him to drop from one-fifth to one-sixth, the city deposits would have been divided up into eight-sixths. As Mr. Hesing has refused to put a price upon his virtue, we have only seven-sixths to be divided among the newspapers now supporting Mr. Gage for re-election. Perhaps Mr. Hesing, in his new arithmetical process, can figure out how much of the city deposits will be left to Mr. Gage after they have been duly divided according to the plan stated in his affidavit.

The appearance of this remarkable affidavit, at the time and under the circumstances in which it was made public, is the strongest confirmation which we could have had to the charge already made in THE TRIBUNE, viz.: That Mr. Hessing has diverted the present campaign from the original purpose with which the Germans started out, and has conducted it with the single object of obtaining possession of the city and county funds. He is careful not to charge in his affidavit that *Mr. Gage* authorized any one to offer him the control of any portion of the city deposits for his support, and no intelligent man can be persuaded that this ever occurred. But Mr. Hesing has made an affidavit with the purpose of conveying the impression that Mr. Gage has bartered away the control of all the city deposits to secure the influence of the newspapers that now support him. What he means by the "control of the city deposits" we cannot say. This is left as vague and obscure as the rest of the affidavit, but, we presume, he means to intimate that Mr. Gage has given the privilege to certain persons to designate the places where the city funds shall be deposited, and share the interest thereon. That is to say, while Mr. Gage is required to give good and sufficient bonds for $1,500,000, he has accorded certain parties the privilege of designating where the city funds, covered by these bonds, shall be left for safe keeping; and, instead of returning the city the interest on the funds, he will divide it among the parties aforesaid. To prove that this is true, contrary to all reason and common sense, Mr. Hesing swears to a conversation held, without the presence of any witness, with a man whose name he does not give, and who may not even know David A. Gage by sight! During yesterday, we are informed that a translation of this affidavit was freely circulated, along with other reckless and unsubstantiated assertions made in the *Staats-Zeitung* article. We have no concern that Mr. Gage will be affected by the Hesing document that we have analyzed, though we are not so well assured that Mr. Hesing will not be.

THE NATURALIZATION FRAUDS.

THE TRIBUNE of yesterday published the case of one Robert S. James, a subject of Great Britain, in which he told how he had been furnished his naturalization papers without being entitled to them and without complying with ... the conditions necessary to taking them ... [certific]ate of naturalization was pro- any o... O'Hara, the Clerk of out. The certi... the seal duced, duly signed by Dan ... the Criminal Court, attested by ... of the Court, and certifying that the said Robert S. James had *personally appeared* before the Criminal Court, had produced to the Court *record testimony and other satisfactory evidence* that he had resided under the jurisdiction of the United States for at least five years last past, had taken the oath of allegiance, renounced his allegiance to all foreign potentates, etc. All of which having been attested by the official signature of Dan O'Hara and the seal of the Court, Mr. James states that he never went near the Court nor the Clerk, and that the paper was given to him by a saloon-keeper whom he distinctly told that he was not entitled to th... rights of citizenship. Having received this paper in this manner, Mr. James showed it to his employer, who immediately discerned the fraud and exposed it.

Dan O'Hara learned in some way that this statement was to be printed in THE TRIBUNE of yesterday, and sought to head it off by sending a communication to the *Times* of the same day, in which he denounced the story in advance as "entirely destitute of truth," "gotten up as a sensation in anticipation of the election," and "too baseless to bear investigation." The developments of yesterday proved that Mr. O'Hara's personal denial was not more correct than the certificate of naturalization issued over his signature to Robert S. James. The certificate had been filled out in a handwriting that was recognized as that of Donald McKay, a subordinate in Dan O'Hara's office. McKay was arrested yesterday and taken before Commissioner Hoyne, who held him to bail in the sum of $5,000. McKay states that the man to whom the certificate was issued made an affidavit, *but the affidavit cannot be found*.

If the arrest of McKay is to be accepted as an intention to throw the blame upon him of the issue of fraudulent naturalization papers, we do not believe that it will command any great amount of public confidence. It is known that *several thousand persons* have received naturalization papers within the past few days. It is not probable that *one* in this whole number was fraudulent, and *all the rest* lawful. It is not reasonable to maintain that one saloon-keeper should have the privilege of dealing out naturalization papers, and that all the rest of the saloon-keepers should be denied the privilege. It is not likely that a subordinate in Dan O'Hara's office should alone deal in fraudulent certificates of naturalization, when he had no special interest in the result of the election, and, as a mere clerk in the office, would probably be retained under any [administration. On the other hand, Dan O'Hara, the responsible chief, is a candidate for City Treasurer, and Austin Doyle, his Deputy Clerk, is a candidate for O'Hara's present position as Clerk of the Criminal Court. That McKay, a subordinate in the office and a candidate for no position, should assume the responsibility of issuing certificates fraudulently under the supervision of two superiors, both of whom are candidates and opposed to such practice, is not, to say the least, a plausible theory. We have no notion that McKay will be punished for his share in the work; and do not believe that he ought to be, if he is to be punished alone.

We desire to direct attention in connection with this exposure to some remarks made by Judge Williams last Saturday, when Mr. O'Hara appeared before him to "explain" about the blank commissions to Deputies which have been issued. The Court said:

> Mr. O'Hara, this [commissioning Deputies] is a special act of trust conferred upon you, and I had no reason to believe you were guilty of a betrayal of the trust imposed upon you. With regard to the way the naturalization of citizens has been conducted, the newspapers in general have taken upon themselves to pass severe censure upon you and me. *I desire to take the whole responsibility upon my own shoulders.* Every naturalization paper is issued in my presence and under oath, and whenever I think it necessary to examine a man, the examination is made in my presence.

This was a very broad statement for Judge Williams to make at a time when the naturalization mill was grinding out voters at the rate of hundreds a day. It was a very serious responsibility for him to assume, and, if literally construed, requires him to assume any penalty that may be visited upon McKay for shoving out naturalization papers to saloon-keepers to be delivered to anybody willing to take them. It implies that Judge Williams conceives his own reputation to be sufficient to make good any possible defects in a naturalization paper issued out of his Court, whether those defects proceed from his own negligence or the Clerk's. This is a grave mistake.

This exposure should incite the citizens of Chicago to turn out in all their strength to defeat the combination in whose favor these illegal votes will be cast. It would be bad enough if the Hesing-O'Hara ticket should be elected fairly, but there would be a double disgrace and a double danger if they should attain power by means of illegal votes and the lethargy of *bona-fide* citizens. So far as the holders of fraudulent certificates of naturalization are concerned, it is only fair to warn them that they convey no lawful right to vote, and that every man who casts a ballot under such fraudulent naturalization is guilty of an offense that will send him to the Penitentiary if discovered.

THE KANSAS PACIFIC DEFAULT.

The Kansas Pacific Railway Company, whose road extends from Kansas City, Missouri, to Denver, Colorado (638 miles), has failed to pay the semi-annual interest, falling due Nov. 1, on a portion of its first-mortgage bonds. The bonded debt of this Company outstanding a year ago was as follows:

First-mortgage bonds, due 1895	$2,240,000
First-mortgage bonds, due 1896	4,063,000
First-mortgage bonds, due 1899	6,500,000
Total first mortgage	$12,803,000
Second mortgage, to United States, due 1895-7	$6,303,000
Total first and second mortgages	$19,106,000

On a portion of these first-mortgage bonds the semi-annual interest falls due on Nov. 1, and it is this payment which has been defaulted. The Directors in their circular, however, state that it will be impossible to pay interest on any of the bonds out of earnings for at least two years to come. The grant of land by Congress to this road was over 6,000,000 acres. These lands have been mortgaged to cover other indebtedness, amounting to nearly $8,000,000.

The Company's indebtedness to the United States is as follows:

Amount of subsidy thirty-year bonds	$6,303,000
Interest due and unpaid Sept. 30, 1873	1,305,200
Total principal and interest	$7,608,200

Having from the beginning defaulted upon the interest on the second-mortgage bonds, it has now defaulted on the first-mortgage. In other words, the Company is bankrupt. The land granted to the Company has been mortgaged to secure bonds issued to build branch roads, and now, after expending $27,000,000, the bottom has fallen out, and the whole thing ...less, broken concern, overwhelmed with ... is $1,680,000, ... the ... is a help... debt.

The annual interest on this de... which, not being paid, must be added to ... eventual cost of the road. Some days ago, we called attention to the fact that the Union Pacific and Central Pacific Companies were already in default over $14,000,000 of the interest on $53,000,000 of subsidy bonds issued by the United States and secured by second mortgages. We now have the default of the Kansas Pacific Company on their first-mortgage bondholders likely to do? They bought the first-mortgage bonds on the hypothesis that the Government stood behind them as second mortgagee, and was bound to take care of the first mortgage in order to secure itself. Are they likely now to take any milder view of their powers, or to set less store by the security they hold than when they invested their money in these bonds? In other words, are they likely to forego their exceptional advantages, or will they insist upon payment, and thus force the Government to pay their claims, or buy them out entirely, under penalty of losing every cent of its own investment? This is an important question, and one which is likely to come up for decision very soon. And when it does come up, it will force the consideration of another question, viz.: What is to be done to secure the ultimate payment of the Government lien on all the subsidized Pacific Railways?

The cost of the Central Pacific Railroad, with its equipment, was about $35,000,000; the cost of the Union Pacific was about the same, and that of the Kansas Pacific Railroad about $12,000,000, making a total value of $82,000,000. This property is mortgaged as follows:

First mortgage Central Pacific	$26,000,000
First mortgage Union Pacific	27,000,000
First mortgage Kansas Pacific	12,803,000
Total first mortgage	$65,803,000
Second mortgage to the United States	59,000,000
Total first and second mortgages	$124,803,000
Interest due to United States	15,000,000
Present debt	$139,803,000

If the United States do not enforce the payment of the interest due to them, the aggregate of this interest will, at the end of thirty years, amount to $117,000,000, which, added to the principal, will make the debt due to the United States $176,000,000, for which it will hold a second mortgage on property costing $82,000,000. All this is on the assumption that these Companies pay the interest and principal of the first mortgage, but the Kansas Pacific has now failed to pay interest on this debt. Whether the others pay the interest on their first mortgages or not, it is not likely that they will pay the principal before maturity; so that at the end of the thirty years the United States, in order to get any portion of their claim of $176,000,000, will have to pay off the first mortgages, amounting to $65,000,000, making a grand total of $241,000,000, for property which will not be worth then more than $100,000,000.

It is a question, therefore, whether the United States ought to go on in this way any more. To abandon the mortgages would involve a loss of the principal of the bonds and interest for thirty years at 6 per cent, aggregating $176,000,000. To go on as at present will require the payment of $65,000,000 additional for the principal of the first mortgages. The default of the Kansas Pacific Company authorizes the holders of the first-mortgage bonds to sell that road at public auction, thereby cutting off the second, or United States, mortgage altogether—principal and interest. The other companies by failing to pay their interest may have their roads sold in the same way, thereby getting rid of the Government liens. Now ought the United States to wait for any such emergency? Why should these railroad companies be treated with any more consideration than private individuals are treated who don't pay their debts? They have substantially stolen and divided among the managers 50 per cent of the money raised on their outstanding bonded indebtedness; they have taken the magnificent grants of land and mortgaged them either to build branch railroads or to put dividends in their own pockets. When the Government bonds fall due, with their accumulated interest, it will be cheaper for the owners to step out with what plunder they may have accumulated meanwhile than to pay these debts and go on. Why should the United States deal with these people otherwise than as a prudent merchant would deal with a debtor who was appropriating all the property to his own uses, and refusing even to pay interest on his debts?

A scene which very closely resembled a farce took place in the Interior Department at Washington yesterday, upon the occasion of a handshaking between delegates from the Utes, of the first part, and the Cheyennes and Arapahoes, of the second part, at the request of the officials of the Department. The remarks of the Indians and their conduct during this official nonsense indicate that they would have been only too delighted to have dispatched each other post haste to their happy hunting grounds, even while they were shaking hands, to gratify the Interior doves of peace hovering about them.

NOTES AND OPINION.

Now again comes the monthly recurring pay-day of Congressional salary-grabbers,—paid now, to date, each man of them, an even $5,000 in advance of services that begin next month. But a year from now comes a pay-day of Congressional salary-grabbers. Let them look to it!

—The people of California elected Elisha W. McKinstry (Anti-Monopoly) to be a Judge of their Supreme Court. The Democratic candidate stood next in the vote. The Republicans brought up the rear with two candidates, assuming that two places were to be filled. The San Francisco *Alta* (Republican monopoly organ) now declares, ex cathedra, that there is to be no vacancy in the term that McKinstry was elected to fill, and for which the Democrat was also a candidate, but that the two Railroad Judges whom the Republicans voted for must be seated on the Bench by decision of three Railroad Judges concerning whose tenure there is no question. This would be an episode calculated, the *Alta* thinks, to strike dismay to the very heart of "Dolly Varden," as they call the Anti-Monopoly party out there.

—Of the present temper and tendency in California, the San Francisco *Bulletin* says:

> The next Legislature will be in session in a few weeks. Rumors are already rife of bills which are to be put through on private account. According to the present outlook, the incoming Legislature will not be a good one for jobs. There will be three parties, none of which will ignore public sentiment, or fail to watch pretty sharply all the bills which originate with an adverse party. With a watchful Governor, there will be a dry time for that class of men who constitute the "Third House."

—The Des Moines *Register* (Postmaster) has dropped, at last, into the sullen conviction that without more votes it won't be worth while to have a Republican caucus at Des Moines this winter, and the Muscatine *Journal* (also Postmaster) says:

> The Des Moines *Register* mentions Kelley, of Mitchell; Meuhs, of Clinton; Jennings, of Louisa; and Johnson, of Ringgold, as members of the House, elected as independent Republicans or Anti-Monopolists, who are ready to return to their allegiance to the Republican party, and who will, with *proper encouragement*, at once take part in its caucuses on reaching DesMoines. That paper says there are others, some of whom it could name, who occupy the same position.

The italics are ours. Perhaps, now that names are being used, it may be worth while to in...[quire] what, in the opinion of an Administration ...er, would be "proper encourage-...? How much would it be ... Moines *Leader* ... ring man... ment" in such a case. ... on a specie basis? The Des ... says:

> The coaxing and fugling of the monopoly party to get a few of the opposition into the Republican caucus is to be supplemented by more potent argument, such as a promise of a Federal office, an appointment to some fat commission, or something of that kind. The Republican party has all the power on and behind the ... Grant is a ready and willing instrument, and his services will be called for now if ever to save Radical Iowa. Such whispers are already afloat.

—As will be seen from the following abstract, the subject of cheap transportation enters incidentally into the canvass for the election of a Legislature, in New York to-day. The *World* says:

> The New York Cheap Transportation Association has addressed a circular letter to merchants and business men throughout the State, in which it proposes that every voter should ask the candidate for the Legislature for whom he intends to vote five questions bearing on the transportation question. They are these: Whether, if elected, the candidate will favor the passage of a law creating a Board of Railroad Commissioners to regulate freight tariffs and prescribe a uniform system of keeping railway accounts? whether he will favor a law to prohibit the kind of competition that in some instances makes rates for short distances higher than those for long distances on the same classes of goods and weight carried? whether he will favor a law restraining payment of interest or dividends on watered stocks, and a law providing that the surplus income, after legitimate dividends are paid, shall be used in improving the road? whether he will support legislative measures for an improved system of canal transportation? and whether he will refuse to accept or use free railway passes while a legislator? The Association recommends the rejection of every candidate who shall not affirmatively answer these questions, and in support of the necessity for the laws recommended the Associations brings several very strong arguments, not the least of which, they deem, is the fact that during the past year the people of this State paid more than $93,000,000 in freight rates and passenger fares.

—Whatever Congress may do to improve the currency, first and most pressing comes the cry from every branch of the Treasury Department for retrenchment and economy in the expenditures. And the men in the coming Congress who thrust the legislative knife most unsparingly into jobs of every kind and degree, and who prune the appropriations closest, will be the men whom the people will delight to honor.—*Indianola (Iowa) Journal*.

—When farmers can get but 20 cents for corn, 80 cents for wheat, and $4 for pork, Mr. Grant must try to squeeze along on $25,000 a year. No repeal of the bill should be thought of without including the President's grab. It is barely possible Grant would veto it if his share of the spoils is cut off; but let him take the responsibility for so doing if he chooses.—*Dubuque Herald*.

—Let the people second these questions: Will Congress when it repeals the salary steal bill answer the demands of justice and reduce the salary of members to an ante-bellum basis, namely: $3,000? Will it also include the reduction of the President's salary and let Grant test the constitutionality of such a reduction in the Courts? Since produce and labor is and has been reduced to an ante-bellum basis, it is but fair that officeholders should share a like reduction.—*DesMoines Leader*.

RAILROAD NEWS.

Improvements on the C., D. & V. Road—Projected New Line to New York and Boston.

The Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad Company has lately occupied its new shops at Danville. The last machinery was placed in position about two weeks ago. The Company is now well prepared for the winter, having in round-houses ample accommodation for its engines. Last winter the engines were unhoused, and steam had to be kept up in order to keep them from freezing. The expenses of the Company will thus be largely deminished, while at the same time its earnings will be lagely in excess of last year. The coal business of the Company, particularly, has developed greatly. Its Fountain County Branch, for instance, now sends daily to this city fifty car-loads of coal, and by the beginning of December the Company expects to put one hundred cars into the business. The coal is growing rapidly in favor, and the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad has commenced to use it upon its engines. During the past year, 300 gondola cars and ten engines have been added to the equipment, and the increase of the track facilities in this city has been equal to eight miles, in the way of side-tracking, &c. A new freight-house is now in process of construction in this city, between Morgan and Carpenter streets, north of Fulton. It will be 80 feet in width by 140 in length, built of brick, with gravel roof, and will be completed and ready for occupation within three weeks. The round-house in the southwestern portion of the city has been so far completed that accommodation is furnished for 12 locomotives; but the building is not to be entirely completed until some preliminaries relating to the title of the ground and to the location of a portion of the track outside the city limits have been settled.

THE CHICAGO & PACIFIC ROAD.

Work on the Chicago & Pacific Railroad is pushed forward with great energy. Grading parties are now at work on the road near Byron, Ill., some 55 miles west of the present terminus at Elgin. A small force is engaged on the grading, and the piers for the bridge over Rock River are going up.

NEW YORK, BOSTON & CHICAGO ROAD.

A preliminary organization called the New York, Boston & Chicago Railroad Company has lately been effected. The object of this Company is to construct a line of road from New York to Boonville, which is 35 miles north of Utica, on the Utica & Black River Road. Another line is to be built from the western end of the Hoosac Tunnel to Boonville. From that place, one branch is to extend westward to a connection with the Lake Ontario Shore Road, another branch extending north by west to Clayton, on the St. Lawrence, from which place connection will be made by ferry with the Grand Trunk Railroad at Kingston, Ont.

Resignation.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 3.—Col. W. R. Woodward, General Superintendent of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad, has resigned his position, to take effect Nov. 30.

Opening of the International Bridge at Fort Erie.

FORT ERIE, Canada, Nov. 3—The international bridge was formally opened for transit today. Several passenger and freight trains crossed.

Hannibal & St. Joe Railroad Election.

HANNIBAL, Mo., Nov. 3.—At a meeting of the Hannibal & St. Joe Railroad stockholders, held here to-day, 84,000 shares of stock were represented. John B. Drake, of Chicago, Chase E. Lowe, and J. Packer were elected Directors.

A FASHIONABLE HEBREW WEDDING.

A notable and brilliant Hebrew wedding, for which "young" Israel had long been on the lookout, was celebrated last evening at Standard Hall, corner of Thirteenth street and Michigan avenue. The bride, Miss Carrie Meyer, is a relative of Mr. Charles Kozminski, the banker in whose family she had lived for some time. The bridegroom, Mr. Henry Fuhrmann, is a wealthy dry goods merchant at Fremont, Neb. The Rev. Dr. B. Felsenthal was the officiating clergyman, and Mr. and Mrs. Kozminski gave the bride away.

The ceremonies were of a very simple but impressive nature. After making a few remarks as to the nature of the marriage vow, and their duties toward each other, the minister placed the ring on the bride's finger with the words: "Be sanctified by the sign of the ring, according to the laws of God." The regular Hebrew benediction, "Jephorechecho Adonoi Vejishmorecho" (May the Lord bless and protect you), completed the ceremonies.

The bride is a beautiful dark-complected young lady, 20 years of age. She wore a dress of heavy white satin, trimmed with white illusion and orange blossoms, and is said to have cost $1,200. Her hair was done up in puffs and braids, with the usual bridal veil and wreath of orange blossoms. The bridegroom wore a suit of black broadcloth, with white vest and lavender necktie. There were about 100 prominent Israelites present, among whom were Mr. and Mrs. Charles Kozminski, Mr. and Mrs. Abraham Hart, Mr. and Mrs. Greensfelder, Mr. and Mrs. Roman, Mr. and Mrs. Borland, Mr. and Mrs. Florsheim, Mr. and Mrs. Wampold, Mr. and Mrs. George Braham, and Mr. and Mrs. Warfield. Notable among the young ladies were Miss Annie Wolf, who acted as bridesmaid. She wore a heavy sky-blue satin dress, trimmed with white illusion and rosebuds. Miss Fannie Heyman wore a low-necked, heavy scarlet silk dress, and her ears, breast, and arms were adorned with a beautiful set of mosaic jewelry. Miss Liebenstein was dressed in a blue silk dress, with a white tarletan overskirt, and was also adorned with a beautiful set of mosaic. Miss Jennie Swartzchild's and Miss Fannie Berg's dresses were of white tulle, heavily ruffled. Many other of the young ladies' dresses were brilliant and costly.

After the conclusion of the ceremonies, the brilliant company retired to the dining-room, where a splendid supper was served, with plenty of wine to wash it down. Several toasts were given to the newly-married couple, and the one by Dr. Felsenthal,—"Happiness and joy to the ...d bridegroom, and, in due time, a boy or ...siderable merriment among ...room, who bash- ... bride a... girl,"—created co... all except the bride and bride... fully looked at the table. After doing ... per and the ice cream full justice, the participants enjoyed themselves by dancing until a late ... me, — and universal h...

LOCAL POLITICS.

Look Out for the Repeaters.

The Leaders, and Places Where Their Men Are Registered.

Policemen and Judges, Do Your Duty.

Further Exposure of the Naturalization Frauds.

One of O'Hara's Clerks Brought Before Commissioner Hoyne.

He Is Unable to Produce Any Affidavit.

Another Naturalization Paper Picked up on the Streets.

The Aldermanic Candidates on the Citizens' Ticket.

List of Precincts and Voting Places.

CITIZENS' UNION TICKET.

CITY OFFICERS.

For Mayor—LESTER L. BOND.
City Treasurer—DAVID A. GAGE.
City Collector—ALEXANDER L. MORRISON.
City Attorney—THOMAS J. TURNER.
City Assessor—W. B. H. GRAY.
Clerk of the Police Court—C. R. MATSON.

FOR ALDERMEN.

First Ward—DAVID J. LYON.
Second Ward—ARTHUR DIXON.
Third Ward—JOHN W. MCGENNISS.
Fourth Ward—JESSE SPALDING.
Fifth Ward—RICHARD B. STONE.
Sixth Ward—WILLIAM TRACY.
Seventh Ward—A. C. MILLARD.
Eighth Ward—MATTHEW FLEMING.
Ninth Ward—GEORGE POWELL.
Tenth Ward—CHARLES L. WOODMAN.
Eleventh Ward—No nomination.
Twelfth Ward—MONROE HEATH.
Thirteenth Ward—JAMES L. CAMPBELL.
Fourteenth Ward—SILAS E. CLEVELAND.
Fifteenth Ward—CHRISTIAN CASSELMAN.
Sixteenth Ward—PETER L. HAWKINSON.
Seventeenth Ward—THOMAS TAPSLEY.
Eighteenth Ward—JAMES HANDLEY.
Nineteenth Ward—SAMUEL S. GREELEY.
Twentieth Ward—JOEL D. HARVEY.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

For Judge of the Superior Court—JOSEPH P. CLARKSON.
Judge of the County Court—M. R. M. WALLACE.
Clerk of the County Court—JAMES W. BROCKWAY.
Clerk of the Criminal Court of Cook County—WILLIAM K. SULLIVAN.
County Treasurer—PHILIP WADSWORTH.
Police Commissioner—REUBEN CLEVELAND.
County Superintendent of Schools—ALBERT G. LANE.
County Commissioners—E. A. LINN, ANDREW J. GALLOWAY, W. B. BATEHAM, WILLIAM M. LAUGHLIN, S. W. KINGSLEY.
Member of the State Board of Equalization—B. P. DERICKSON.
County Justices—JOHN DUNLAP, A. F. MINER.

SPOT THE REPEATERS.

There never was an election in this city where more desperate means were taken, by a desperate party, to secure by foul play the victory which they feel an honest contest would never give them, than the present one. Luckily, in this case, the antecedents of the "bummer" party were so well known that the other side took the precaution beforehand to look into their villainies. Thus the naturalization business has been checked, and now we expose another, and even more dangerous, fraud. Organized gangs of repeaters are ready to begin their work at the opening of the polls, and to keep it up until they close. They have regular Captains, and have been thoroughly drilled in the infamous work to which they have been assigned. We give below a list of the leaders and their fields of operations.

Now it is for the police to act. They have the information before their eyes and in their hands. They know these men,—every member of the gang. Let them not pretend ignorance then, but act. There are enough of them at each precinct to do their duty without fear. Let the presence of any of these men at the polls be a signal to them that fraud is about to be attempted, and let them act at once. It is not their business to march off to headquarters and submit reports. It is their business to act then and there, and, if they go to the stations, let it be with prisoners. Let them spot every man on this list, keep their eyes steadily on him, and nail him the moment he begins operations. If they want to keep their offices, they must do their duty.

As for the repeaters and their chiefs, let them take warning, now that their schemes are unmasked. Any attempt on their part to carry out the work for which they have been hired will result in their either being sent to Joliet or cleaned out on the spot by citizens unaccustomed to these rascally practices which have dishonored other cities.

The black list is as follows. Let every officer, judge of election, challenger, and good citizen generally, read it and spot every man hailing from these infected localities:

"Doc" Felker's repeaters are registered from No. 173 South Clark, and from Hankins, Lowlor & Dowling's gambling-rooms, No. 71 Monroe street.

That McDonald and Bob Powers have registered their men from Burke's and Anderson's Hotel without the knowledge of the proprietors.

That "Big Jim" has registered his men from the House of David.

That the Third Ward operators are Abe Pollock, Jim Fitzsimmons, Andy Ratzhorn, George Eager, Ted Eager, Jim McCale, the Appleton brothers, Black Jack, George Havell, Billy Smith, Jerry Munroe, Negro George Brown, and Capt. Rounds.

That Peter McGuire and Jack Farrell will attend to the repeaters around Thirty-first and State streets.

That "Confidence Dave," Ben Allison, and Davis Brothers will run repeaters in the interest of George Eaton, candidate for Alderman, in the Tenth Ward.

That Johnny Crawford, Tim Casey, and Skinny Gilmore will run the repeaters in the Twentieth Ward, and have them registered from the Hatch House, Williams House, and No. 18... North Wells street; this with the knowledge and consent of the proprietors.

A LAST APPEAL.

Everybody around the Citizens' headquarters was busy yesterday preparing for the fight to-day. There seemed to be a full realization of the fact that there was a desperate enemy to ... and that nothing less than a spontaneous ...ising of the law-and-order ...

This fact might as well be known, and being known, if the respectable portion of the community fail to do their duty, and are beaten by Hesing, they will have only themselves to blame when he begins his reign as King of Chicago and Emperor of Cook County. All that is necessary to defeat Hesing and the Criminal Court Ring is for every man to vote. The other side will vote legally and illegally, especially illegally, and it is on the illegal vote they place the most reliance. To overcome the astounding naturalization frauds, the gamblers, the thieves, the saloon-keepers, and the scum of the population, which comes to the surface on such occasions, to say nothing of the gangs of repeaters, it is absolutely necessary that every law-and-order citizen in the city and county should turn out and vote if he has to stand at the polls all day long.

And when men go to the polls let them

VOTE THE STRAIGHT TICKET

and eschew all others, as there will be all kinds of split tickets abroad, including the Storey "eclectic" ticket, which has been made up and advocated as part of the $6,000 job which "Buffalo" Miller lobbied through the Board of Commissioners in obedience to his owner, Mr. Hesing. There should be an immense vote polled, and the larger it is the worse will the enemy be beaten. While the other ticket is strong in brute force,

The trail of the serpent is over it all,

and every man understands that its triumph means the triumph of the lawless, under the unscrupulous leadership of Hesing.

THE BEST FEELING

prevailed at the Citizens' Headquarters, and, while the strength of the enemy was not underrated, there was the strongest confidence in the righteousness of the cause of law and order, and in the determination of a majority of the population to maintain it at all hazards. That frauds will be attempted at the polls seemed to be conceded, and Hesing's calculation that he will come out of the North Side with 5,000 majority and more, if he can cheat successfully, was taken for granted. That is his stronghold, but it is confidently believed that the West and South Divisions will more than counterbalance it.

THE IRISH VOTE

is believed to be safe for law and order. Irishmen will not vote for Hesing. His name is poison to them, and they will not, as a mass, vote to put him in power, or to give power to those who serve under him. If the

AMERICAN VOTE

comes out the day is won, and won triumphantly. If not, it is lost, and it will take years to retrieve the loss. Understanding this, native voters can do as they please.

ALL SORTS OF LIES

will be circulated by the enemy, and placards stuck up, round the polls, to bias the minds of voters. These electioneering documents will have no effect on thinking men, and no one should pay attention to them.

Things looked very bright last night, and if the voters turn out, the sun sets this evening on a city rescued from the assailants against the Treasury and against its welfare and prosperity.

ILLEGAL VOTERS

had better take notice that they will be promptly arrested if discovered, and will be taken before Commissioner Hoyne, who will be in his office for that purpose all day. A Marshal will be on hand to take them to jail, and the penalty is

IMPRISONMENT IN THE PENITENTIARY.

The law will be rigidly enforced, and there will be good men on guard to protect the purity of the ballot-box.

For the particular benefit of all persons attempting to vote with fraudulent naturalization papers, or to cast illegal votes in any way, United States Commissioner Simeon W. King will keep also open court all day at Room 5, No. 159 La Salle street, until the polls are closed, to issue warrants for the arrest of such illegal voters.

VOTING PLACES AND PRECINCT BOUNDARIES.

The following shows the boundaries of the election precincts in the various wards, together with the voting-places therein:

WARD I.

Precinct 1—North by the river, south by Monroe street, east by the lake, west by LaSalle street. Voting place, Sheriff's office.

Precinct 2—North by the river, south by Monroe street, east by LaSalle street, west by the South Branch. Voting place, Fire Patrol Building.

WARD II.

Precinct 1—North by Monroe street, south by Harrison street, east by the lake, west by Clark street. Voting place, No. 297 State street.

Precinct 2—North by Monroe street, south by Harrison street, east by Clark street, west by the river. Voting place, Van Buren and Sherman streets.

WARD III.

Precinct 1—North by Harrison street, south by Twelfth, east by the lake, west by Third avenue. Voting place, Peck court and State street.

Precinct 2—North by Harrison street, south by Twelfth, east by Third avenue, west by South Branch. Voting place, 458 Clark street.

Precinct 3—North by Twelfth street, south by Sixteenth, east by State, west by South Branch. Voting place, 662 State street.

Precinct 4—North by Twelfth street, south by Sixteenth, east by the lake, west by State. Voting place, 663 State street.

WARD IV.

Precinct 1—North by Sixteenth street, south by Eighteenth, east by the lake, west by Clark. Voting place, 836 State street.

Precinct 2—North by Eighteenth street, south by Twenty-first, east by the lake, west by Clark. Voting place, 919 State street.

Precinct 3—North by Twenty-first street, south by Twenty-third, east by the lake, west by Clark. Voting place, Howland's stables.

Precinct 4—North by Twenty-third street, south by Twenty-sixth, east by the lake, west by Clark. Voting place, Twenty-fourth street and Indiana avenue.

WARD V.

Precinct 1—North by Twenty-sixth street, south by Thirty-first street, east by Indiana avenue, west by Clark street. Voting place, Twenty-ninth and State streets.

Precinct 2—North by Twenty-sixth street, south by Thirty-first street, east by Lake street, west by Indiana avenue. Voting place, Twenty-ninth street and South Park avenue.

Precinct 3—North by Thirty-first street, south by Thirty-ninth street, east by Lake street, west by South Park street. Voting place, Douglas street and Cottage Grove avenue.

Precinct 4—North by Thirty-first street, south by Thirty-ninth street, east by South Park avenue, west by Clark street. Voting place, 1,606 State street.

WARD VI.

Precinct 1—North by Sixteenth street, south by Twenty-second street, east by Clark street, west by South Branch. Voting place, 104 Archer avenue.

Precinct 2—North by Twenty-second street, south by Thirty-ninth street, east by Clark street, west by Stewart avenue. Voting place, Twenty-seventh street and Wentworth avenue.

Precinct 3—North by South Branch, south by Thirty-ninth street, east by Stewart avenue, west by Halsted street. Voting place, No. 370 Archer avenue.

Precinct 4—North by South Branch, south by Thirty-ninth street, east by Halsted, west by Ullmann. Voting place, Archer avenue and Farrell street.

Precinct 5—North by Illinois Canal, south by Thirty-ninth street, east by Ullmann, west by city limits. Voting place, No. 770 Archer avenue.

WARD VII.

Precinct 1—North by Sixteenth street, south by Twenty-second, east by South Branch, west by Jefferson. Voting place, No. 23 Canalport avenue.

Precinct 2—North by Sixteenth street, south by South Branch, east by Jefferson, west by Halsted. Voting place, No. 772 Halsted street.

Precinct 3—North by Sixteenth street, south by South Branch, east by Halsted, west by Centre avenue. Voting place, No. 105 Fisk street.

Precinct 4—North by Sixteenth street, south by Illinois Canal, east by Centre avenue, west by Kedzie street. Voting place, Twenty-second street and Blue Island avenue.

Precinct 5—North by Sixteenth street, south by Illinois Canal, east by Kedzie street, west by city limits. Voting place, Lawndale.

WARD VIII.

Precinct 1—North by Twelfth street, south by Mitchell, east by South Branch, west by Jefferson. Voting place, Maxwell street engine-house.

Precinct 2—North by Mitchell street, south by Sixteenth, east by South Branch, west by Jefferson. Voting place, No. 596 Canal street.

Precinct 3—North by Twelfth street, south by Mitchell, east by Jefferson, west by Halsted. Voting place, Twelfth and Union streets.

Precinct 4—North by Mitchell street, south by Sixteenth, east by Jefferson, west by Halsted. Voting place, No. 813 Jefferson street.

Precinct 5—North by Twelfth street, south by Mitchell, east by Halsted, west by Centre avenue. Voting place, No. 129 Brown street.

Precinct 6—North by Mitchell street, south by Sixteenth, east by Halsted, west by Centre avenue. Voting place, No. 26 Henry street.

Precinct 7—North by Twelfth street, south by Sixteenth, east by Centre avenue, west by Loomis. Voting place, Coolidge street and Ashland avenue.

Precinct 8—North by Twelfth street, south by Sixteenth, east by Loomis, west by city limits. Voting place, Sampson and Loomis streets.

WARD IX.

Precinct 1—North by Van Buren street, south by Polk, east by South Branch, west by Jefferson. Voting place, No. 336 Canal street.

Precinct 2—North by Polk street, south by Twelfth, east by South Branch, west by Jefferson. Voting place, DeKoven and Canal streets.

Precinct 3—North by Van Buren street, south by Polk, east by Jefferson, west by Halsted. Voting place, No. 172 Harrison street.

Precinct 4—North by Polk street, south by Twelfth, east by Jefferson, west by Halsted. Voting place, No. 177 DeKoven street.

Precinct 5—North by Taylor street, south by Twelfth, east by Halsted, west by May. Voting place, No. 376 Morgan street.

Precinct 6—North by Taylor street, south by Twelfth, east by May, west by Loomis. Voting place, No. 467 Twelfth street.

Precinct 7—North by Gurley street, south by Taylor, east by Aberdeen, west by Loomis. Voting place, No. 381 Polk street.

Precinct 8—North by Gurley street, south by Taylor, east by Halsted, west by Aberdeen. Voting place, No. 91 Blue Island avenue.

Precinct 9—North by Van Buren street, south by Gurley, east by Aberdeen, west by Loomis. Voting place, No. 303 Tyler street.

Precinct 10—North by Van Buren street, south by Gurley, east by Halsted, west by Aberdeen. Voting place, Blue Island engine-house.

WARD X.

Precinct 1—North by Monroe street, south by Van Buren, east by South Branch, west by Halsted. Voting place, Jefferson Street Engine-House.

Precinct 2—North by Randolph street, south by Monroe, east by South Branch, west by Halsted. Voting place, Clinton Street Engine-House.

Precinct 3—North by Monroe street, south by Van Buren, east by Halsted, west by Aberdeen. Voting place, No. 147 Sangamon street.

Precinct 4—North by Randolph, south by Monroe, east by Halsted, west by Aberdeen. Voting place, No. 247 Madison street.

WARD XI.

Precinct 1—North by Fourth street, south by Kinzie, east by Halsted, west by Curtis. Voting place, No. 91 Milwaukee avenue.

Precinct 2—North by Fourth street, south by Kinzie street, east by North Branch, west by Halsted. Voting place, No. 39 Milwaukee avenue.

Precinct 3—North by Kinzie street, south by Randolph, east by river, west by Halsted. Voting place, No. 131 Lake street.

Precinct 4—North by Kinzie street, south by Randolph, east by Halsted, west by Curtis. Voting place, No. 257 Lake street.

WARD XII.

Precinct 1—North by Fourth street, south by Carroll, east by Curtis, west by Ashland avenue. Voting place, No. 346 Indiana.

Precinct 2—North by Carroll street, south by Madison, east by Curtis, west by Ashland avenue. Voting place, No. 420 Randolph.

Precinct 3—North by Madison street, south by Van Buren and Twelfth, east by Aberdeen and Loomis, west by Ashland avenue. Voting place, No. 422 Madison.

Precinct 4—North by Van Buren street, south by Twelfth, east by Loomis, west by Ashland avenue. Voting place, Laflin and Kansas.

WARD XIII.

Precinct 1—North by Lake street, south by Twelfth, east by Ashland avenue, west by Lincoln. Voting place, No. 719 Madison.

Precinct 2—North by Lake street, south by Twelfth, east by Lincoln, west by Leavitt. Voting place, No. 797 Madison.

Precinct 3—North by Lake street, south by Twelfth, east by Leavitt, west by Western avenue. Voting place, No. 921 Madison.

Precinct 4—North by Lake street, south by Twelfth, east by Western avenue, west by city limits. Voting place, No. 1000 Madison.

WARD XIV.

Precinct 1—North by Kinzie street, south by Lake, east by Ashland avenue, west by Lincoln street. Voting place, Wood and Carroll streets.

Precinct 2—North by Kinzie street, south by Lake, east by Lincoln, west by Leavitt. Voting place, German School-House.

Precinct 3—North by Chicago avenue, south by Lake street, east by Leavitt, west by city limits. Voting place, No. 908 Lake street.

Precinct 4—North by Chicago avenue, south by Kinzie street, east by Ashland avenue, west by Lincoln street. Voting place, Wood and Indiana streets.

WARD XV.

Precinct 1—North by North Branch, south by Ohio street, east by North Branch, west by Carpenter street. Voting place, No. 210 Milwaukee avenue.

Precinct 2—North by Chicago avenue, south by Ohio street, east by Noble street, west by Ashland avenue. Voting place, No. 274 Milwaukee avenue.

Precinct 3—North by Division street, south by Chicago avenue, east by Carpenter street, west by Noble. Voting place, No. 334 Milwaukee avenue.

Precinct 4—North by Division street, south by Chicago avenue, east by Noble street, west by city limits. Voting place, No. 448 Chicago avenue.

Precinct 5—North by North avenue, south by Division street, east by North Branch, west by city limits. Voting place, No. 592 Milwaukee avenue.

Precinct 6—North by North Branch, south by North avenue, east by North Branch, west by Ashland avenue. Voting place, Rawson Engine-House.

Precinct 7—North by city limits, south by North avenue, east by Ashland avenue, west by city limits. Voting place, No. 1148 Milwaukee av.

WARD XVI.

Precinct 1—North by Fullerton avenue, south by North, east by Sheffield street, west by North Branch. Voting place, Webster engine-house.

Precinct 2—North by Fullerton avenue, south by North, east by Sedgwick street, west by Orchard. Voting place, Halsted and Willow streets.

Precinct 3—North by Fullerton avenue, south by North, east by Hurlbut street, west by Orchard. Voting place, Larrabee and Wisconsin streets.

Precinct 4—North by Fullerton avenue, south by North, east by the lake, west by Hurlbut street. Voting place, corner of Sedgwick and Linden streets.

WARD XVII.

Precinct 1—North by North avenue, south by Division street, east by Larrabee, west by North Branch. Voting place, No. 285 Larrabee street.

Precinct 2—North by North avenue, south by Division street, east by Sedgwick, west by Larrabee. Voting place, No. 163 Mohawk street.

Precinct 3—North by North avenue, south by Division street, east by LaSalle, west by Sedgwick. Voting place, No. 505 Wells street.

Precinct 4—North by North avenue, south by Division street, east by the lake, west by LaSalle street. Voting place, No. 496 Clark street.

WARD XVIII.

Precinct 1—North by Division street, south by Erie, east by Wesson, west by North Branch. Voting place, 24 Chicago avenue.

Precinct 2—North by Division street, south by Erie, east by Sedgwick, west by Wesson. Voting place, 63 Chicago avenue.

Precinct 3—North by Division street, south by Erie, east by Franklin, west by Sedgwick. Voting place, 187 Sedgwick street.

Precinct 4—North by Erie street, south by the river, east by Franklin, west by North Branch. Voting place, Ontario and Market streets.

WARD XIX.

Precinct 1—North by Division street, south by Chicago avenue, east by State, west by the lake. Voting place, 269 Rush street.

Precinct 2—North by Division street, south by Chicago avenue, east by State, west by LaSalle. Voting place, Turner Hall.

Precinct 3—North by Division street, south by Chicago avenue, east by LaSalle, west by Franklin. Voting place, 197 Chicago avenue.

WARD XX.

Precinct 1—North by Illinois street, south by the river, east by State, west by Franklin. Voting place, Casey's House.

Precinct 2—North by Erie street, south by Illinois, east by State, west by Franklin. Voting place, No. 139 Wells street.

Precinct 3—North by Chicago avenue, south by Erie street, east by State, west by Franklin. Voting place, No. 193 Clark street.

Precinct 4—North by Chicago avenue, south by Ohio street, east by the lake, west by State. Voting place, Leggett and Pine streets.

Precinct 5—North by Ohio street, south by the river, east by the lake, west by State. Voting place, Rush street and Michigan avenue.

THE ALDERMANIC CANDIDATES.

In the First Ward, D. G. Lyon, a young lawyer of integrity and ability, is opposed to Tom Foley, a good fellow personally, but not qualified for the position, identified by his business with the liquor interests, and liable to be controlled by dangerous men.

In the Second Ward, Arthur Dixon, who has served faithfully for years, has for an antagonist Hugh Reed, hack-driver, rough, bully, and general hard case, whose elevation would be a disgrace to the ward and ruin to the tax-payers.

In the Third Ward, Ald. McGenniss, one of the best men in the Council, seeks a re-election, which he deserves. William Fitzgerald, a man of good character, but unfit for the place, is the "People's" candidate, while the colored people intend to show their strength by voting for one of themselves, J. W. Thomas. This diversion may beat McGenniss, unless the decent citizens of the ward turn out and vote for him.

In the Fourth Ward, Jesse Spaulding is happily sure of election, and in the Fifth Ward Ald. Stone should be returned by an immense majority over Alfred James, who has allowed himself to be dragged into the support of the liquor interest.

In the Seventh Ward, A. C. Millard, a man of means and integrity, is running against E. F. Cullerton, one of the dull tools of Ald. McGrath.

In the Eighth Ward, Matthew Flemming, an old citizen, is fighting the notorious Hildreth, a blatherskite who is trying to get back to the Council in order to make long speeches and feather his nest.

In the Ninth Ward the outgoing Alderman, George Powell, is indorsed by the Citizens' Union party for re-election. He has identified himself with the Law-and-Order party, and the Irish have to choose between him and the man Ryan, whom the saloon-keepers are trying to pull through.

The citizens of the Tenth Ward did well to nominate Charles L. Woodman, a large property-holder, and a man of experience. On the "People's" ticket is Mr. Greenebaum, a respectable man, but utterly without the qualification of experience, and whose sole claim is a German name.

In the Eleventh Ward John V. Ferguson has withdrawn in favor of Mr. G. White, in order to defeat the possible election of ex-Ald. Walsh, late of the Cook County Jail.

In the Twelfth Ward, Monroe Heath is sure of election, as is J. L. Campbell, the Law-and-Order nominee, in the Thirteenth.

In the Fourteenth Ward S. E. Cleveland, the present Alderman, who secured $60,000 for sewer improvements in his ward, exclusive of what he had done in the way of water and gas mains, &c., is running against William Turtle, perpetual seeker after the office. The residents of the ward have only to look at what Mr. Cleveland has done for them, to know how to vote.

In the Fifteenth Ward Christian Casselman, a popular German, is opposed by the notorious McGrath, the head of the Council Ring. If the good citizens of the ward will turn out, this man may be defeated and another wretched Alderman removed from the scene of his evil deeds.

In the Sixteenth Peter L. Hawkinson a man of ability, and who is supported by all the Americans is opposed to Tom Street, a Germanized American.

In the Eighteenth, James Handley is fighting a shoal of irresponsible and unfit candidates.

The state of affairs in the Nineteenth is fully set forth in a communication published below.

It is the duty of the voters of the Twentieth Ward to vote for Joel D. Harvey, in order to defeat the election of Ed Kehoe, one of the hardest cases that ever figured in the Council, and who now hopes to return there to have a hand in the distribution of the Court-House spoils.

THE NINTH WARD.

CHICAGO, Nov. 3.

To my Friends of the Ninth Ward:

I hereby withdraw from the contest for Alderman of the Ninth Ward, and most respectfully ask my friends to cast their votes for Jonathan Clark, one of our oldest and most reliable citizens.

CAPT. WM. P. CARDWELL.

THE NINETEENTH WARD.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: There are 440 more names registered in the three precincts of the Nineteenth Ward than were returned at last year's election. Owing to the fire-limits, and the financial condition of the owners of real estate in this ward, few houses were built, and the population but slightly increased. A liberal estimate for the increase would be 200 votes. Now, where do the 240 extra names come from? Many fear wholesale fraud. The issue for Alderman in this ward is not clearly understood. S. S. Greely and Thos. Lynch are the candidates—the latter on the "People's" ticket. In many respects, they are both good men, but Mr. Greely ought to be elected, and the reason will be apparent when Mr. Lynch's statement of the cause why he seeks a place in the Council is known. He says that the Board of Health have given his distillery concern great trouble, in making them keep up to the law on sanitary matters. He wants to feed 1,000 head of cattle at his distillery at the corner of Chicago avenue and Larrabee street, and let the filth run into the river. If permitted to do this, the health of the people in this vicinity will be endangered, and the value of property decreased. When elected to the Council, he hopes to make combinations that will overawe the Board of Health. In short, he hopes to do as he pleases, law or no law. Here is a matter that touches the pockets and health of all, whether they belong to the "Citizens'" or "People's" party. Mr. Greely has no such scheme, or indeed, any scheme for his own benefit to forward, and should be elected. It is for the best interests of the Eighteenth and Nineteenth Wards that Mr. Lynch should not be elected. He will not, if the people do their duty.

PROPERTY-OWNER.

A GOOD EXAMPLE.

Yesterday Ald. Pickering offered the following resolution on 'Change, and it was unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, While this Board is not a partizan organization, yet we deem it a duty of every citizen to vote at all elections, and as the present contest is one of great importance to tax-payers, as well as to all law-abiding citizens; therefore,

Resolved, That this Board adjourn at 1 o'clock to-morrow, the 4th inst., to give all its members an opportunity of voting.

Election returns will be received at "Brown's" this evening, and also at the Exposition Building.

FRAUDULENT NATURALIZATION.

O'HARA'S CLERK BROUGHT TO JUDGMENT.

Until yesterday Dan O'Hara's naturalization "mill" ran smoothly. The machinery moved in perfect accord with the wishes of its operators, and was pronounced to be a superior piece of bummer mechanism. It had turned out regiments of illegal voters, and had filled the air with fraudulent certificates of citizenship, signed, sealed, and ready to be delivered. But yesterday a piece of its dirty work was made public, so as not only to disarrange the machine, but bring consternation upon its managers. The interesting matter came up before United States Commissioner Hoyne at noon yesterday, and the particulars are these, the case being the one of James, given in THE TRIBUNE yesterday:

Mr. C. L. Woodman yesterday morning applied to Commissioner Hoyne to issue subpoenas for the immediate appearance before him of Robert S. James, a driver in the employ of C. L. Woodman & Co., and Archie Gerrard, a bar-tender in the saloon of Capt. Dan Quirk, which is located on the corner of Adams and Canal streets. The papers were issued and promptly served. In a short time the parties appeared before the Commissioner, accompanied by Mr. Woodman, who produced a naturalization certificate. The paper was made out in the usual printed form, filled out with the name of Robert S. James, and bore the signature of Daniel O'Hara, Clerk of the Criminal Court. District-Attorney Glover conducted the examination.

Mr. Woodman stated that James had shown him the certificate Sunday, and inquired if it was correct. Mr. Woodman, on learning how the paper was procured, brought out the following facts: One day last week, one of O'Hara's runners called at Quirk's saloon, and, after patronizing the bar, asked Gerrard if he had his naturalization papers. The bar-tender replied that he had not. The bummer assured him that he would procure the documents for him. James, being in the saloon at the time, overheard the remark, and afterward asked Gerrard if a paper could be obtained for him also. Gerrard replied that he thought it could, and when the O'Hara agent called upon him again and laid upon the bar his papers, Gerrard made application for James. The application was satisfied on the following day, and Saturday James was given a certificate of naturalization. Upon learning these facts, Mr. Woodman very promptly told James that the paper was illegal, and that the matter should be subjected to a legal investigation. Mr. Woodman having sworn to these facts, Commissioner Hoyne held Gerrard to bail in the sum of $500, and summons were issued for the appearance of Daniel O'Hara and Austin Doyle, O'Hara's chief clerk.

These two managers of the naturalization "mill" having appeared and taken seats in the Commissioner's room, District-Attorney Glover asked Gerrard if he knew the name of the man who had furnished the papers. Gerrard replied that he did not, but that he could describe him. The formality of administering an oath to Dan O'Hara was also gone through with. Mr. O'Hara was flushed and excited, but his expression was that of injured innocence. He stated that he knew nothing about the matter, "nor," he added, with great emphasis and apparent effort, "do I know of the occurrence of any similar transaction." He examined the paper, and finally was compelled to say, by the persistent questions of the District-Attorney, that he believed it was in the writing of Donald McKay, a clerk in his office. Austin Doyle was also sworn, and glanced at the writing, and said it was that of McKay.

An officer was then dispatched after McKay, who was brought in quickly and sworn. He examined the certificate of naturalization, and acknowledged that he had made it out.

District-Attorney Glover—I suppose you took an affidavit when James applied for the papers?

McKay—Yes, I did. It is now on file in the Clerk's office.

Mr. Glover—You will please produce it at once.

McKay—I shall have to be permitted to go after it.

Mr. Glover—The officer will accompany you.

As McKay passed out of the room James arose, and, in an embarrassed manner, said that he had never applied to "that man" (pointing to McKay) for his papers.

During McKay's absence Gerrard said that he was the man who had called at his saloon and asked him if he did not want a batch of papers. In a half-hour or so McKay returned, and stammered out that he could not find the affidavit. O'Hara glanced furiously at his clerk, and moved uneasily in his chair.

Commissioner Hoyne—The law requires that you produce the affidavit, and without it, and in the face of the evidence before me, I shall have to hold you for further examination in bail of $5,000.

JOHN SCHNEIDER.

The owner of the name given above, will please call at this office, if he desires to obtain his naturalization papers, which were picked up yesterday on State street and brought here. It appears from them that, on Oct. 31, John Schneider renounced the Emperor of Germany and all his works. Owing to the haste of preparation, John's surname is left out in one place, as well as the day of the month, but it bears the seal of the Court and Mr. O'Hara's signature. If John wishes to vote to-day, he had better call for his documents.

JUDGE FARWELL AS A NATURALIZER.

The corridor of the Court-House was filled yesterday with an unsavory crowd of people, who entered the main hallway as subjects of Great Britain, Russia, Germany, Italy, and the Isles of the Sea, and who came out citizens of the United States, and were attached to the principles contained in the Constitution thereof. It is a process of political regeneration by virtue of a form of words. Whether it works a change of heart, is a point which has not been much discussed. Perhaps Mr. Cheney has some views on the subject.

This crowd, which was rough and ragged as to clothes, and by no means sweet-scented, was divided into two grand divisions. One set was elbowing its way into the Clerk's office, and the other crowding into the Criminal Court room. Each applicant for the honors of citizenship which brings the right to vote, to do jury duty, etc., held a fast hold of his witness, in order that he might not be separated from him. The consequences of a mixing up of witnesses, and of Mr. Theen's man changing places with Mr. Green's man, would have been disastrous in the extreme.

In the Clerk's office, everything ran on smoothly as of old. "Ask, and it shall be given unto you" was a saying which was still of great acceptance there. But in the court-room the case was different. Judge Farwell had succeeded Judge Williams, and a rigid system of examination had replaced the slip-shod method which had been in vogue. There was no other business yesterday, and the whole time of the Court was given up to hearing and passing upon these applications. There were few persons present, except the foreign suitors awaiting the moment when they could cast off their old raiment and appear in the shining vesture of Americans, and a few newspaper-men, expecting that something startling would turn up. Judge Farwell sat in state, like Ahasuerus; Dan O'Hara stood before him, like the lordly Haman, and one side sat Simeon W. King, Esq., like Mordecai in the gate, and by his persistent watchfulness stirred up the wrath of the aforesaid Haman. Add to this a Bailiff, learned in the German tongue, who served as mediator between the Judge and Hans and Franz, and you have a good idea of the population of the court-room.

The proceedings were very monotonous. At first they all crowded in upon the Court, and apparently offended its nostrils, for the Court lifted up its nose in disgust, and turned aside to get some fresh air, and then bade the mob—that was his word—step back and take seats, and come up two by two, when they were summoned. By this means order was obtained, and everything went on systematically.

Everybody knows the routine. "How long have you been in this country?" "Where have you been living?" "What was your business?" "When did you take out your first papers?" "Where are they?" etc., etc. As a matter of course they had all had these papers, and they were lost in the great fire, nobody seeming to have taken the trouble to save them. Where the replies to these interrogatories were in form, the Judge ordered the granting of the papers; but wherever there was any room for question, and where applicant or witness were hazy on the subject of dates, they were sent off to refresh their memories by the consultation of such memoranda as they might have. The number of applications which were refused on this ground were painfully numerous, and the disappointed ones did not seem to understand why they were so shabbily treated.

Early in the proceedings, the Judge asked Mr. O'Hara some question in regard to the regularity of the proceedings, and that gentleman responded that the newspapers had been very bitter in their remarks on the naturalization business, but that Judge Williams had exonerated everybody connected with the Clerk's office. There were no irregularities at all going on.

Subsequently the Judge observed:

I do not wish to make any reflections, or to say that anybody has done anything wrong. But I wish parties who wish to be naturalized to understand that it is no trifling matter to become citizens of this country, to assume its duties and discharge its duties, and renounce the citizenship duties which they owe to the country they have left. It is an important matter, and I intend to be particular and see that they know what they are about, and that they are entitled to become citizens. If they make wrong statements, or if others make wrong statements for them, and we can detect it, they will be punished for it according to law.

In order to have all the necessary facilities for carrying out these promises, the Judge, after consultation with the eminent Judge Bradwell, sent for a reporter, to take the testimony in these cases.

Then Mr. King marched up and took possession of the ear of the Court.

Judge Farwell—Mr. O'Hara, are any papers issued until I have first passed on them?

The Clerk, with as grave an expression as if he were administering an oath to himself—No, sir.

Judge Farwell—No papers will be issued until I have passed on them?

The Clerk—No, sir.

The Judge to Mr. King—They make out the papers on the application of the parties, but none are issued until they are examined here before the Court. There will be no danger on that subject. It is understood that no papers will be issued until the Court so orders.

Mr. King retired, satisfied.

At this place it may not be amiss to state the conversation which occurred yesterday morning between Messrs. King and O'Hara which will serve as a model for the next edition of the Polite Conversationalist.

They met by chance, in the corridor. Mr. King, knowing the unfriendly feeling entertained toward him by Mr. O'Hara, did not make the usual advances in the way of "good morning" or "pleasant weather," but took no notice of him.

Mr. O'Hara—Please come here, Mr. King.

Mr. King went up. Whether they shook hands, is a disputed point. Most likely they did not.

Mr. O'Hara—I want you to hand over those commissions you took.

Mr. King—I have only one and that I intend to keep.

Mr. O'Hara—You went up to THE TRIBUNE office with them.

Mr. King—I did go there Saturday, and I had a right to go there.

Mr. O'Hara—You are a damned dirty dog, and we will beat you to-morrow.

Mr. King—Thank you for the compliment. I have beaten you once (referring to a matter carried up to the Supreme Court) and it can be done again.

Mr. O'Hara—I will make you take a back seat. I am not done with you yet.

Mr. King—We will see——

Mr. O'Hara—Go away. I do not want to hear any more from you.

Then they separated, and, up to date, there has been no reconciliation.

During the day they glowered sternly at one another.

The number of papers issued yesterday was large, but bore no comparison to those granted on preceding days. Every case where there seemed the possibility of a suspicion of fraud was rejected by the Judge.

AMUSEMENTS.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

"Clouds," an American society drama, from the pen of the popular young playwright, Fred Marsden, was produced at this house last evening, to an audience of average size, and, even on a first representation, was an unqualified success. The play has not been long before the public, the first performance of it occurring at the Arch Street Theatre, Philadelphia, at the beginning of the present season. It was received with marked favor, and enjoyed a successful run of some weeks' duration. This was nothing more than it deserved, as it is beyond all question one of the very few good plays that the dramatists of what may be called the "society school" have yet produced. Present indications point flatteringly to a brilliant season for "Clouds" at Hooley's, where it is beautifully and appropriately set, and cleverly acted by nearly every character. The plot of the play is very simple, but the dramatist has founded upon it a story that is full of interest from beginning to end. The chief feature of the plot is a false and secret marriage between a young New Yorker, the son of a wealthy merchant, and a girl who has neither wealth nor station. His father, a proud and stern man, having long cherished the hope that his son would wed the daughter of a deceased friend who had been left in his charge, summons him to fulfill his wishes. The young man at first refuses, but, being threatened with disinheritance, reluctantly consents. Before the marriage has taken place, the deserted wife appears on the scene as the housekeeper of the father, and she meets her husband. Having learned before that their marriage was not legal, she demands redress. Notwithstanding the poverty that stares him in the face and the threatened curse of his father, the young man resolves to be true to her, and make her his lawful wife. He makes known his resolution to his father, and meets the fate he anticipated. He is ordered from the house with the woman whom he calls his wife; but, before they take their departure, the ward whom his father desired him to marry is shown to be an impostor, and a happy reconciliation finally takes place. The above is only an outline of the story, which is cleverly elaborated in four acts. The dialogue is always fresh, and at times witty, and contains "speeches" (as the profession call them) which plays of greater pretensions cannot boast. The situations are strong, and well arranged, and the characters are in the main natural and original. We have not the space at present to give the acting more than a passing notice. The character of *Ralph Randall*, the young man with the marital troubles, is taken by Mr. Sullivan. His portrayal of it develops the fact that he has not been hitherto cast for parts altogether suited to him. An evener or more finished performance is seldom witnessed on the stage of an exclusively stock theatre. Mr. Blaisdell, as *Fred Town*, a young gentleman with means and a fondness for painting, found plenty of scope for his abilities, and gave a capital impersonation of a light-hearted, good-natured young fellow, whose poetic fancy could not conceal his strong common sense. Mr. Sogg's acting of the part of the *Hon. William Randall*, father of *Ralph*, was dignified and natural, and his make-up faultless. Mr. Giddens played the part of *William Wimberly*, an old Chicagoan. He had very little to do, but contrived to make of the character an important and amusing one. Mr. Bishop succeeded in presenting *Mr. Billy Buddles*, a comical scoundrel, in an acceptable manner. The leading female characters were assumed by Misses O'Conner, Meek, and Cline. The former found in *Stella Gordon*, the woman whom *Ralph* deceived, an emotional being, full of love, and tenderness, and all that sort of thing, and consequently played the part well. Miss Meek sustained the character of *Cora Adair*, the deceitful ward of *Mr. Randall*, in an artistic manner. Miss Cline's acting of the part of *Ella Randall*, a New York belle with a tendency to gush, was an agreeable surprise even to the most ardent admirers of that lady, being strikingly natural in every detail, and entirely devoid of anything like coarseness. The remaining characters are unimportant.

THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Mr. Gardner's theatre was crowded last evening, the sale of seats for the Vokes Family's entertainment being quite unprecedented. Standing room was all that could be obtained, and that only in homeopathic doses. The evening amusement commenced with a neat little comedy, "Little Mother," which judiciously prepared the audience for the fun they afterwards enjoyed, in witnessing the performance of their specialty, "Belles of the Kitchen." Precisely what that is cannot be described. *Vokes et præterea nihil* appears to express it as nearly as possible. It is a medley of farce, opera, burlesque, minstrelsy, and about everything that manages to find its way upon the stage. The "Belles of the Kitchen" are the three sisters Victoria, Jessie, and Rosina Vokes, who, in the absence of their mistress, enjoy a romp, and give the audience such a shaking as they do not often get elsewhere. The mirth of the maids is much marred by *Barbara* (Miss Rosina Vokes), the incarnation of mischief, and that of the audience correspondingly increased by her tricks. Besides being thoroughly acquainted with stage business, and familiar with those trifles which aid in producing a feeling of good-natured merriment on the part of the audience, Miss Rosina is a phenomenon. Her laugh is the sweetest, most silvery, musical laugh ever attempted, and is so infectious in its rippling melody that every outburst on her part is only the prelude to a hoarse guffaw from the crowded house. She evidently appreciates very heartily the mirth she creates. Miss Jessie Vokes is statuesque and graceful in pose, and a fair dancer. Miss Victoria is the vocalist among the ladies. The recitative and duo from "Il Trovatore," though irresistibly comic in effect, were admirably rendered by this lady, whose rich and well-cultivated soprano filled the house. Mr. Fred Vokes in dancing, singing, ranting, or comedy acting can only be spoken of in the superlative degree. Mr. Fawdon Vokes is a very lithe little man, though by no means as elastic as his brother. The praises with which this talented family have been heralded do not exaggerate their merits in any degree. As a cure for dyspepsia, there can be nothing like the Vokes Family.

MYERS' OPERA-HOUSE.

This shrine, consecrated to burnt-cork, was crowded last night by an audience who had come to be pleased, and evidently were not disappointed.

The bill was entirely new, composed of the usual judicious mingling of songs, dances, and specialties of the different members of this company, the whole concluding with a very good burlesque on "Romeo and Juliet," Ben Cotton playing *Romeo* and Billy Arlington doing the ridiculous in *Juliet*.

M'VICKER'S.

Miss Neilson gave her first representation, during her present engagement, of the character of *Rosalind*, to a large and appreciative audience. A more extended notice will be given hereafter.

THE COUNTY BOARD.

Changes in Election Precincts--The County Poor.

A meeting of the Board of County Commissioners was held yesterday afternoon. Commissioner Miller presided, and there were also present Commissioners Ashton, Bogue, Clough, Crawford, Galloway, Harris, Harrison, Herting, Jones, Lonergan, Pahlman, Russell, and Singer.

MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

A report from the Inspectors of Roads in Cook County was read and placed on file.

A communication from David Williams, with reference to preparing indices for the Recorder's office, was referred to the Committee on Public Records.

Sundry bills were read and referred to appropriate committees.

The Committees on Public Buildings, Public Service, Poor-House and Paupers, and Jail and Jail Accounts submitted reports ordering the payment of sundry bills, which were concurred in.

John Madden was appointed to fill a vacancy in the Board of Election of the First Precinct of the First Ward.

Commissioner Singer offered the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Committees on Judiciary and Poor-House and Paupers, jointly, be, and they are hereby, directed to inquire as to the powers of the County Board to manage exclusively the care of the poor.

The polling-place of the Second Precinct of the Ninth Ward was ordered changed from the corner of Canal and DeKoven streets, to the corner of Canal and Forquer streets. The polling-place of the Fourth Precinct of the Sixteenth Ward was ordered changed from No. 554 Sedgwick street, to the northeast corner of Linden and Sedgwick streets.

Commissioner Crawford offered the following, which was referred to the Committee on Judiciary:

Resolved, That hereafter any party not a pauper, be received into the County Insane Asylum temporarily, or until they have six days to procure the necessary bonds, under a rule of the Board.

The Committee on Public Buildings was instructed to fit up the new offices of the Recorder.

The Board then adjourned.

CRIME.

Jail Prisoners Attempt to Escape.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

QUINCY, Ill., Nov. 3.—Five prisoners confined in the county jail made a desperate effort to escape last night. They made a long rope out of a blanket, and when the turnkey entered the corridor three of them attempted to lassoo him, while the other two attacked him with a brick and a heavy piece of wood. The turnkey evaded the attack, knocked two of them down with a heavy iron padlock, and drove the others into their cells. One of the prisoners was so badly injured that it is though he will die. The turnkey, who had no weapons but the lock, is receiving great praise for his pluck.

The Gilespie Murder Case in Springfield.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Nov. 3.—No additional facts to those sent to THE TRIBUNE last night were developed at the inquest on the dead body of Ed. Gilespie, except that the defense offered was, that Gilespie attempted an assault upon the person of Gavin's wife, which so outraged Gavin as to cause him to commit the murder. Gavin has been bound over to appear at the next Circuit Court.

Chicago Sailors Fleeced at Wauwatosa, Wis.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 3.—Two Chicago sailors, Mike Dowles and Charles Thompson, mates on the schooner Richard Mott, were robbed at a saloon in Wauwatosa to-day. They had missed the train, and engaged John Isham, alias Sandusky, to drive them about town. The latter drove them to Wauwatosa, where the sailors fell asleep and were robbed of $200 by Isham. The latter is under arrest.

A Murderer Taken to Prison.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LANSING, Mich., Nov. 3.—William Rosencranz, who was convicted of murder in the second degree at Stanton, Mich., for the killing of William Morse, and who was sentenced to State Prison for eight years, was lodged in our city lock-up Saturday night, and started for Jackson Sunday morning in charge of the Sheriff and Deputy of Montcalm County.

Livingston County Murderers Obtain Change of Venue.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Nov. 3.—Pat Bartlett and Jerry Shannon, the murderers of Marlott, near Pontiac, some weeks since, arrived here to-day, and are lodged in jail to wait trial on change of venue from Livingston County.

Beaten for Insulting a Woman.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DEFIANCE, O., Nov. 3.—A drunken Frenchman, in the lumber business, went into a grocery in this town to-day and insulted the proprietor's wife. A severe fight followed, the groceryman pounding and stamping the life nearly out of the Frenchman, who now lies in a precarious condition.

Alleged Forgery of State Bonds.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 3.—W. Eldade, formerly a clerk in the office of the Secretary of State of Tennessee, was arrested here on Saturday night, charged with forging $20,000 in State bonds. He left for Nashville last night in charge of an officer.

McCoole in Jail.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 3.—Warrants have been issued to-day for the rearrest of Mike McCoole, charged with killing Patsey Manley last Wednesday night. He gave himself up this afternoon. His bond was canceled and he is now in jail. Sheriff Cooper, of Madison County, Ill., denies that a requisition for Tom Allen, Mike McCoole, Arther Chambers, Bill Blake, and others who participated in the fight in that county some weeks ago, has been issued by Gov. Beveridge.

New York Criminal Matters.

NEW YORK, Nov. 3.—Philip Reid Howard was shot dead at Jamaica, South Long Island, yesterday, by two men who were gunning, and whom he ordered away from his land. James Lennon has been arrested.

James Delos Center, the arrested juror in the Stokes case, was arraigned to-day and his examination was fixed for Wednesday.

The police are endeavoring to verify the statements contained in the new confession of Irving, the self-accused, of his complicity in the Nathan murder.

Cruelty on Shipboard.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 3.—Capt. Clark, of the ship Sunrise, convicted of cruel and inhuman punishment of seamen on board that vessel during the voyage from New York, appeared for sentence in the United States Circuit Court, but his counsel obtained a postponement until next Thursday, for the purpose of filing affidavits on a motion for a new trial.

Shot in a Ball-Room.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 3.—A German named Kepping was shot and killed in a ball-room row in Washington, Mo., early yesterday morning, by William J. Lack, who was arrested and lodged in jail.

Murder and Suicide.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Nov. 3.—J. Nicholas Doyle, while walking with his wife on Saturday, shot her dead and then shot himself.

Extraordinary Parricide.

A tragic occurrence, arising out of an extraordinary complication of circumstances, has taken place in Scutari. A well-to-do Turkish dealer in the Stamboul bazaar, already far past the prime of life, had conceived a passion for the daughter of his wife by a former marriage. The girl was young, and one of the beauties of the quarter, and though the Mussulman religion does not permit marriage with a step-daughter, the Turk pestered her with his assiduities, which she resisted all the more resolutely that she was already in love with the son of her step-father by his former marriage, a handsome young fellow, who warmly returned her affection. No prohibition existing in the Koran against such a union, the perverse passion of the father proved the sole obstacle to their marriage. This state of things occasioned bitter dissensions and profound misery in the households; angry wrangling and threats were often heard, and the feeling between father and son became one of envenomed hatred. On the son returning home unexpectedly, a few days ago, and finding his father again besetting the girl with his importunities, he rushed to the kitchen, seized a knife, and stabbed his wretched father in the throat so fatally that death ensued in a few minutes. The case is now undergoing judicial investigation.

Murder and Suicide.

The Russian papers announce that the wife of one of the editors of the St. Petersburgh *Academy Gazette*, M. Souvorine, a most talented writer, was murdered on the 20th of September by one of his friends, a M. Komarow. This young man had enjoyed for a long time the intimacy of the Souvorine family; and M. Souvorine, knowing the steady principles of his [illegible], who had given him five children, never suspected that his young friend could entertain [illegible] insensate Wertherian prospects. On that day Komarow stated that he was about to leave for Vienna, and wished the editor to call on him at the Hotel Bellevue for a farewell glass. M. Souvorine, being detained by nightwork, promised to do so later in the evening, meanwhile requesting his wife to go instead of himself until he could join them. When, at 1 o'clock, the editor hastened to the hotel, he was met by the waiter, who told him that an awful thing had happened. On arriving at the hotel they found Mrs. Souvorine in a dying state. Two strangers in the next room had heard a double report, and saw the lady rushing out and imploring them to staunch the wounds in her head and to send for her husband. During these few seconds the murderer killed himself with another pistol.

SPRINGFIELD.

License Issued to the Illinois Transportation Company--School Muddle--Southern Insane Asylum.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Nov. 3.—The Secretary of State issued a license to-day to the Illinois Transportation Company, capital $1,000,000. The corporators live in this city. Its object is to furnish cars and do business on the railroads of the State, &c., &c.

Another attempt was made on Saturday night, in our School Board, to establish separate schools for colored children, but failed, the vote being a tie. All the Democrats voted in favor of it, and the Republicans, including Gov. Palmer, against it.

Maj. Sturges, one of the Commissioners to erect the Southern Insane Asylum, was in this city this morning, and reports that the Trustees of the institution will open one wing of it for the reception of patients on the 1st day of December. They have appointed Dr. J. H. Barnes, of Centralia, Ill., Superintendent, and he is now in Chicago engaged in purchasing furniture and other things needed in furnishing the rooms.

MARINE.

Port of Chicago.

ARRIVED..........Nov. 3.

Schr L. B. Sheppard, Cedar Rapids, lumber.
Schr Flying Cloud, Big Suamico, lumber.
Prop Montgomery, Port Huron, sundries.
Scow Gladiator, Manistee, lumber.
Prop Fountain City, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Cuba, Buffalo, sundries.
Bark Marion Egan, Buffalo, light.
Schr Kate Hinchman, Oconto, lumber.
Prop S. D. Caldwell, Port Huron, sundries.
Stmr Sheboygan, Two Rivers, sundries.
Schr Sea Gem, Sturgeon Bay, lumber.
Prop DePere, Green Bay, sundries.
Prop City of Toledo, Ogdensburgh, sundries.
Prop Arabia, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Alaska, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Japan, Erie, sundries.

CLEARED..........Nov. 3.

Schr North Star, Pentwater, 5 tons feed, 5 brls pork.
Schr Sam Cook, Oswego, 22,594 bu corn.
Prop Favorite, Menominee, 200 bu oats, and sundries.
Stmr Sheboygan, Manitowoc, 449 hides, and sundries.
Bark Orphan Boy, Buffalo, 23,000 bu corn.
Barge Windsor, Manistee, 146 hides, and sundries.
Schr Two Friends, Toronto, Ont., 19,896 bu corn.
Schr Clara Parker, Buffalo, 27,000 bu wheat.
Schr L. Hannah, Buffalo, 45,000 bu corn.

NIGHT CLEARANCES, NOV. 3.

Prop Montana, Buffalo, 17,653 bu corn, 26,000 bu wheat, 350 bags seed, 100 boxes seed, 35 brls whisky, 30 brls oil, and sundries.
Prop Fountain City, Buffalo, 16,000 bu wheat.
Prop Montgomery, Port Huron, 25,210 bu corn, 200 brls flour, and sundries.
Stmr City of Toledo, Detroit and intermediate points, sundries.
Schr Hoboken, Ogdensburgh, 20,000 bu corn.

Lake Freights

Were less active, but without quotable change, engagements being made at 7c for corn, and 8c for wheat to Buffalo, by sail. The charters were: To Buffalo—Schrs Clara Parker (Saturday afternoon), and D. S. Austin, wheat at 8c; schr L. Hanna, corn at 7c. To Sandusky—Schrs Amaranth and Atmosphere, corn at 6c. To Sarnia—Marion Egan, corn through. Total, 6. Capacity equal to 45,000 bu wheat, and 100,000 bu corn. The schrs Horner and Baldwin were taken to-day for wheat from Milwaukee to Buffalo, the former at 8¼c, and the latter at 8½c. Total capacity about 62,000 bu.

Vessels Passed Detroit.

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 3.—PASSED DOWN—Props Vanderbilt, Raleigh, St. Louis, Canisteo, Idaho, Dean Richmond, Fisk, Jr., Bay City and barges; barks Tanner, B. Burwick, Constitution, E. Darley, and Nelson; schrs Delaware, Merick, T. Quayle, Halsted, Mears, Sanderson, Melrose, E. Spry, Kelderhouse, Jenkins, Saveland, D. Lyons, M. Muir.

PASSED UP—Props Tempest, Milwaukee; bark C. J. Wells; schrs J. Paige, Z. Chandler, Mystic Star, B. Parsons, Northwest, Donaldson.

WIND—West.

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 3.—PASSED DOWN—Props Minneapolis, Winona, Concord, Howard; barks Monitor, William Jones, Drummond; schrs Marengo, Stampede, Groesthwaite, Jamaica, Steele, Dunsman, Cald, Wood, Monitor, Magellan, C. Nillson.

PASSED UP—Props Milwaukee, Tempest; bark C. J. Wells; schrs Joseph Paige, Zach Chandler, Mystic Star, B. Parsons, Northwest, Donaldson, Montana.

WIND—Southwest.

Illinois and Michigan Canal.

LOCKPORT, Ill., Nov. 3.—Navigation on the Illinois and Michigan Canal will be closed from Joliet to La Salle, and the water drawn off for repairs, on the 20th of November, by order of the Canal Board.

WILLIAM THOMAS, General Superintendent.

CANAL OFFICE, CHICAGO, Nov. 3.—ARRIVED—H. S. Carpenter, Seg, 69 yds stone; Henrietta Walker, Lemont, 89 yds stone; C. W. Walker, Lemont, 89 yds stone; Rescue, Lemont, 85 yds stone; S. and T., Lemont, 79 yds stone; Augusta, Lemont, 69 yds stone; Thunderbolt, Lemont, 89 yds stone; Barge No. 2, LaSalle, 145 tons coal; John Carter, La Salle, 6,000 bu corn; Olive Branch, LaSalle, 3,600 bu corn, 5,599 bu oats; Morning Light, Ottawa, 5,800 bu corn; Dolphin, Ottawa, 5,929 bu corn; barge No. 1, LaSalle, 142½ tons coal; Onondaga, Morris, 5,700 bu corn; Elizabeth, Lockport, 10 cds wood, 400 brls flour; Constitution, Lemont, 63 yds stone; W. J. Roebuck, Lemont, 87 yds stone; Mills O'Connell, Seg, 89 yds stone; Champion, LaSalle, 6,000 bu corn.

CLEARED—Cayuga, Lockport, 74,225 shingles; W. A. Steele, Joliet; sloop Flying Fish, Henry, 800 head cabbage; Monarch, Lockport, 3,786½ bu wheat, 200 brls salt; Phoenix, Lockport; Arion, Marseilles, 24,373 ft lumber, 13,300 lath; prop Depue, LaSalle, 21,343 ft lumber, 8,000 lbs machinery; Rescue, Lemont.

CANAL OFFICE, CHICAGO, Nov. 3.—ARRIVED—Excelsior, Summit, 85 yds stone; prop Wasp, Summit, 35 yds stone; C. L. Preslee, Lockport, light; Lily Morris, 6,000 bu corn, 12,600 lbs seed.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Schenck's Mandrake Pills.

These pills are composed exclusively of vegetable ingredients, and although they entirely supersede the use of mercury, do not leave any of its injurious effects. They act directly upon the liver, and are a valuable remedy in all cases of derangement resulting from a disordered state of that organ. Liver Complaint, Billious Disorders, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Typhoid Fevers, &c., &c., all succumb to the free use of Schenck's Mandrake Pills. For sale by all druggists and dealers.

Hottentots Gathering Buchu

For Helmbold's Extract has become almost a historical picture. The great consumption of Dr. Helmbold's Buchu attests the important fact that thousands upon thousands need a diuretic medicine. For Dropsy, Gravel, Kidney Complaint, and all diseases of the urinary organs, either in male or female, there has never been a remedy equal to Helmbold's Buchu. Its imitators are mere trash. Helmbold's is the only reliable standard remedy.

SILKS.

CARSON, PIRIE & CO.,

Madison and Peoria-sts.

BARGAINS IN

BLACK, COLORED, AND FANCY

SILKS.

Black Gros Grains at $1, $1.10, $1.25, $1.40 $1.50, $1.65, $1.75, $1.90, $2.00, and $2.25, much under value.

Black Gros d'Rhines at $1.00, $1.25, $1.50, $1.75, and $2.00, cheap goods.

Black Drap d'Lyons, $1.50, $1.85, $2.00, $2.25, $2.50, $3.00, and $3.25, best value ever offered.

Genuine Lyons Black Cashmere.

Sublime Silks, "Bonnet's," "Guinat's" and other best makes, $3.00, $3.25, $3.75, $4.00, $4.50, $5.00, and $6.00 per yard, being from 50c to $1.00 per yard lower than market prices.

Handsome Colored Gros Grains, good width and heavy quality, $2.00 per yard, in all the choicest and latest cloth shades.

A few Fancy Silks at great reductions.

Colored Trimming Velvets in the best new shades.

Bargains in Black Trimming Velvets at $2.25, $2.50, $2.75, $3.00, and upwards.

Cloaking Velvets, $5.00, $5.50, $6.00, and $7.00.

All-silk Genuine Lyons Cloak Velvets, $10.00, a great bargain.

It pays to trade on the West Side, corner Madison and Peoria streets.

DRY GOODS.

500 Packages of
Prints,
Domestics,
Woolens,
and Dress Goods,
From Commission Houses and Auction Rooms,
of recent purchases and at lowest market prices,
are offered by
HAMLIN, HALE AND COMPANY,
MADISON AND FRANKLIN-STS.

DRESS GOODS.

J. B. SHAY,
84 & 86 STATE-ST.,
Have, during the past few days, received several cases of all the most fashionable shades and textures in
DRESS GOODS,
Which, having been purchased during the recent mercantile embarrassment, they are enabled, this day, to offer at exceedingly LOW PRICES.
84 and 86 STATE-ST.

TRUSSES.

RUPTURE.

MENDOTA, Ill., May 24, 1873.

Bartlett, Butman & Parker:

Having suffered over thirty years with a serious scrotal rupture, part of the time unable to work, and having failed during that time to find a Truss that would hold securely, I finally bought one of your "Common Sense Trusses," which in four months cured me entirely, having had no occasion to wear it for the past two years.

Yours truly, E. WORMLEY.

Manufactured by BARTLETT, BUTMAN & PARKER. Office, 60 State-st., Chicago.

Trusses of all kinds, Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Elastic Stockings, Crutches, Instruments for Deformities, &c.

The proper adjustment of a Truss is itself an art, requiring both science and skill, only acquired by experience. Manufactory established in 1848. Office established in Chicago eight years.

FINANCIAL.

Allen, Stephens & Co.,
DOMESTIC BANKERS,
25 PINE-ST.,
NEW YORK.

Organized for the business of out-of-town Banks and Bankers exclusively, to whose business a thorough and unusual attention will be given.

Do no stock business and do NOT accept speculative accounts.

Four per cent interest on deposits.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

The partnership existing between A. G. Mackey and Jacob Detweiler, under the firm name of Mackey & Co., was mutually dissolved on the 17th day of October, 1873.

A. G. MACKEY,
J. DETWEILER.

DISSOLUTION.

The co-partnership of the firm of JACOB LEHN & CO. has been this day dissolved, and the business will hereafter be continued under the firm name and style of J. LEHN & CO., at 239 South Clark-st. Chicago, Nov. 3, 1873.

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

MONETARY.

MONDAY, Nov. 3.

The stagnation in financial affairs in this market is even more decided than at the beginning of last week. Everybody seems disposed to do just as little as possible until the aspect of finances in New York, and the East generally, has become more settled. There has undoubtedly been a great improvement in the outlook from what it was on last Friday, but there have been so many new and unexpected developments in finances in the last six weeks that confidence is thoroughly unsettled. People have said so many times that the worst was over, and have found that it was not, that they have become doubtful about the most favorable reports and distrustful of flattering prospects.

The banks here are discounting but little, but are loaning on demand, and advancing on grain receipts to a reasonable extent. In the open market there is a large amount of paper offered, but there is comparatively a small portion of it that lenders will take at all. On the other hand, there is a large amount of money offered at 1½ to 2½ per cent per month. A good deal of this money is sent in here by country banks to their correspondents to invest in commercial paper at the high rates, and it is probable, also, that some of the money of the city banks is offered in the same way instead of to their customers at the usual rates.

New York exchange is as scarce as ever, and sells at 50 cents per $1,000 premium between banks. The insufficiency of the supply is still causing the shipment of some currency to New York, but there is a good deal more currency coming into the city now from the country than is being sent out in all directions.

The position in which many of the New York banks have been placed by the panic may be estimated by the case of George B. Grinnell & Co. The firm had hypothecated with eight of the New York banks 195,743 shares of stocks, and $3,768,000 railroad bonds. When these stocks and bonds were hypothecated they were worth in the aggregate, at market prices then current, about $15,600,000. On these, there has been a shrinkage in value since Sept. 12, of about $4,500,000: Thus, in the list of stocks hypothecated, are 83,200 shares of Lake Shore stock, which, on Sept. 1, were worth, in round figures, $7,500,000, but are worth at present prices only about $6,000,000. There were 29,000 shares of Nothwestern stock, worth (for common stock) an aggregate of $1,740,000 on Sept. 12, but now worth only $1,000,000. There were 47,000 shares of Union Pacific stock, worth $1,175,000 on Sept. 12, but now worth only $700,000. But the apparent shrinkage, as shown above, does not represent what it would actually be if the banks were to attempt to realize. The figures show that the shrinkage in the value of the collaterals put up by Grinnell & Co. approximate 30 per cent in the last seven weeks. The probability is that 30 per cent was as much margin as the banks of New York usually had between the market value of the stocks taken as collaterals and the amount of the loans made on them. The margin has, therefore, in most cases been wiped out by the decline of the stocks, and any attempt on the part of the banks to realize now would cause a such decline that the stocks and bonds would not pay the loans made on them by the banks.

SILVER COIN.

The telegraphic announcement from New York that the United States Assay Office in that city had lowered the price at which it would buy silver bullion, from the former price of $1.20 per ounce to $1.18 per ounce, will naturally start the query as to whether this may not have the effect to discourage the sending of silver bullion to the mint for coinage, and thus result in a cessation in the supply of silver coins from the mint for circulation. In this connection we refer again to the data given Dr. Linderman, the Director of the mint, to the effect that the value of the silver in two silver half dollars is only 90 4-10 cents in American gold. With the currency price of gold at 107⅝, as quoted to-day, it shows the currency value of the silver in two half-dollars to be 97 29-100 cents in currency. Fractional silver coins are therefore worth nearly 2¾ per cent less in gold than greenbacks. Nevertheless there is a great demand all over the country for circulation at par, and the fact that their value for circulation is greater than it is for exportation as bullion, will certainly keep them in circulation.

AMERICAN SECURITIES IN HOLLAND.

The amount of American railroad securities held in Holland is estimated by a member of the Amsterdam house of Elix & Broekman, in a communication to a New York journal, as follows:

The total amount of all American railroad securities (stocks and bonds), inclusive of State bonds or American companies other than railroad companies, held in Holland, may be calculated at about $160,000,000, face value. Of the amount, interest payment has been suspended on about $14,000,000, and $11,500,000 more, it is certain, will be in default very soon. On the other hand, payment has been resumed on about $8,000,000, while some of those companies now in default are by no means in a hopeless situation.

The annual interest thus due but not paid is limited to $1,000,000 (2,450,000 guilders, Dutch currency), a sum large indeed, but not extraordinary, if we consider the Dutch holders of Spanish bonds suffer a loss of at least $12,000,000 (30,000,000 guilders) in annual interest by the non-payment of the Spanish coupons; and the reduction of rent of the Austrian debt (held as tax), according to the official figures of conversion, causes a yearly returning loss to our investors of $1,430,000 (3,500,000 guilders, Dutch currency).

In a communication to the New York *Railroad Gazette* the same writer adds:

You will see from it that the Dutch are heavily interested in American railroads—much more than any country of Europe, and in proportion to its population probably as heavily as America itself, for with a population of only 3,500,000 people they have nearly $160,000,000 of different shares and bonds, besides large amounts of United States bonds, State bonds, and other American securities. The total amount of the latter cannot be definitely fixed, but certainly sums up to more than $100,000,000.

Fortunately they hold comparatively few bonds of those weak companies which are now in default of interest, except one (the St. Paul & Pacific), and that they are interested in that undertaking for more than $20,500,000 is due to the obstinacy with which its soundness was advocated by the men interested in the sales of those bonds, though my firm and many others had no confidence in a road of that location which could not be worked profitably with a 7 per cent gold mortgage debt of $40,000 per mile for many years to come, and were always warning against them.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF MADISON.

Some days ago a statement to the effect that the First National Bank of Madison, Wisconsin, had suspended, was copied from the Fond du Lac *Commonwealth*, and commented on by THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE. The original statement and comments were an injustice to the First National Bank of Madison, for the reason that it has never suspended at all. The error of the *Commonwealth* was in mistaking the First National Bank of Madison for the "Bank of Madison." The latter is the one that has suspended.

LOCAL STOCK AND BOND MARKET.

Messrs. Preston, Kean & Co. quote as follows this afternoon:

	Buying.	Selling.
U. S. 6s of '81		112⅝
U. S. 5-20s of '62	105	105½@106½
U. S. 5-20s of '64	105⅛	106⅛@107
U. S. 5-20s of '65		107
U. S. 5-20s of '65 January and July	109⅛	110⅛
U. S. 5-20s of '67 January and July	112⅛	112⅜
U. S. 5-20s of '68 January and July	111	111⅜@112⅜
10-40s	105⅜	106⅜
U. S. 5s (new issue)	107	106⅝
U. S. currency 6s	107⅜	108⅛@109
Gold (full weight)	107⅛	107⅜
Gold coupons	107⅛	107⅝
Gold exchange		107⅝
Sterling exchange (large drafts)		106⅛@108⅜
Chicago City 7s		99 and int.
Cook County 7s		99 and int.
Town, county and city 10 per cent bonds		95@97½

LATEST.

NEW YORK, Nov. 3.—Money loaned freely during the day at ⅛@¼, and closed finally at 7 currency. Sterling was heavy; 60-days 105⅜; sight 107⅜.

Gold fell to 107⅛, and closed at 107⅛@107¾; carrying rates 7 per cent and ⅛ till Wednesday.

The clearings were $44,250,000.

The Treasury disbursed $364,000.

The customs receipts were $314,000.

The assay office to-day received in foreign coin £113,000, making a total thus far of £1,837,000.

Governments were firmer early in the day, but weakened later, in sympathy with gold.

State bonds were dull.

Stocks were irregular generally, and closed ⅛@1½ off from the opening. Western Union was the exception. It closed at an advance of ⅛ over the opening rate, after a fall in the meantime of 1⅛, with heavy dealings in this and New York Central and Lake Shore. The other principal fluctuations were: Lake Shore, 63@64@61⅛; Wabash, 37⅛@37⅛@35⅛; Northwestern, 35@36⅛@34⅛; Rock Island, 87⅛@86; New York Central, 83@83⅛@80⅛; Pacific Mail, 28@28⅛@27.

Sterling, 106⅛.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons, '81	113	Coupons, '67	111⅜
Coupons, '62	106⅛	Coupons, '68	111⅛
Coupons, '64	106⅛	10-40s	106⅛
Coupons, '65	107⅛	Currency 6s	108⅛
Coupons, '65 (new)	109⅜	New 5s	107⅜

STATE BONDS.

Missouris	84½	Virginias, old	32½
Tennessees, old	63	North Carolinas, old	15½
Tennessees, new	63	North Carolinas, new	13
Virginias, new	35		

STOCKS.

Canton	40	St. Paul pfd	46⅛
Western Union	50	Wabash	36⅛
Quicksilver	15	Wabash pfd	60
Adams Express	76	Ft. Wayne	80
Wells Fargo	57	Terre Haute	5
American Express	45⅛	Terre Haute pfd	22
United States Ex	47	Chicago & Alton	85
Pacific Mail	27⅛	Chicago & Alton pfd	90
New York Central	81⅛	Ohio & Mississippi	22
Erie	43⅛	C., C. & C.	69
Erie pfd	65	C., B. & Q.	80
Harlem	102⅛	Lake Shore	62⅛
Harlem pfd	102	Indiana Central	17⅛
Michigan Central	65	Illinois Central	92
Pittsburgh	72	Union Pacific stocks	16⅛
Northwestern	34⅛	Union Pacific bonds	70⅛
Northwestern pfd	56⅛	Central Pacific bonds	84
Rock Island	86⅛	Del., Lack. & West	83
N. J. Central	85	B., H. & Erie	1⅛
St. Paul	24⅛		

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record on Monday, Nov. 3:

CITY PROPERTY.

Seymour st, 133 ft n of Hubbard st, w f, 24x126¼ ft, dated June 23; consideration, $600.

North Wood st, 24 ft n of Brigham st, w f, 24x100 ft, dated Oct. 31; consideration, $975.

Bamven st, 376 ft n w of Ashland av, n e f, 24x100 ft, with buildings, dated Oct. 29; consideration, $2,000.

Twenty-second st, 126 2-10 ft e of Oakley st, s f, 25x125 ft, dated Sept. 27; consideration, $800.

Trustee st, 100 ft n of w of Kinzie st, w f, 22x100 ft, dated Oct. 28; consideration, $800.

Holt st, 178¼ ft s of North av, e f, 24x124 8-10 ft, dated Feb. 24, 1872; consideration, $300.

Holt st, 178¼ ft s of North av, e f, 24x124 8-10 ft, dated Oct. 27; consideration, $500.

Sedgwick st, 244¼ ft s of Menomonee st, e f, 25x144 ft, dated Oct. 16; consideration, $3,500.

Columbia st, s w corner of Lincoln st, n f, 25x125 ft, dated Oct. 14; consideration, $2,500.

Thirty-fifth st, 52 ft e of Emerald av, s f, 25x136 ft, dated Nov. 1; consideration, $675.

The premises No. 80 Liberty st, dated Nov. 3; consideration, $3,550.

West Monroe st, near Albany av, n f, 25x138 ft, dated Oct. 10; consideration, $1,500.

Arnold st, 253 ft s of Thirty-seventh st, e f, 25x121¼ ft, dated Feb. 1; consideration, $900.

Robey st, 280 ft n of Polk st, w f, 24x114¼ ft, dated Nov. 1; consideration, $1,350.

Adams st, 201 7-10 ft e of Paulina st, n f. 26¼x183¼ ft, dated Oct. 20; consideration, $16,000.

Frank st, 211 ft w of Waller st, n f, 24x100 ft, dated Oct. 29; consideration, $900.

Lincoln st, 110 ft n e of Lee av, w f, 50x112¼ ft, dated June 13; consideration, $1,700.

Brown st, 41 ft s of Mitchell st, w f, 24x100 ft, dated July 10; consideration, $1,500.

South Halsted st, n e cor of Kramer st, w f, 25x97 ft, dated Oct. 24; consideration, $8,000.

Wentworth av, 400 ft s of Twenty-first st, e, 25x125 ft, dated May 31; consideration, $1,500.

West Sixteenth st, s w cor of Ruble st, n f, 47x100 ft, dated Oct. 30; consideration, $5,000.

Centre av, 150 ft s of Twenty-first st, e f, 25x125 ft, dated April 11, 1872; consideration, $1,250.

Bremer st, s of Oak st, w f, 20x90 ft, dated Nov. 3; consideration, $900.

Bremer st, s of Oak st, w f, 20x90 ft, dated Nov. 3; consideration, $1,300.

North Wells st, 58 ft n of Michigan st, w f, 28x110 ft, dated Aug. 12; consideration, $7,000.

North LaSalle st, 71¼ ft s of Oak st, e f, 23 9-12x114 3-10 ft, dated Oct. 31; consideration, $14,000.

Indiana st, 137 ft e of Rush st, s f, 30x100 ft, dated Oct. 6; consideration, $5,500.

Dean st, near Brigham st, n e f, 24x100 ft, dated March 8, 1872; consideration, $575.

Wentworth av, bet Thirty-first and Thirty-second sts, e f, 25 ft to alley, dated Nov. 1; consideration, $2,776.

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lots 10 to 12, in Block 19, Ravenswood, dated Aug. 6; consideration, $4,500.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lots 1 to 4, in Block 3, of Baierle's Lots 1 to 5, in Turner's part of e ¼ Sec. 9, 38, 14, dated Sept. 11; consideration, $3,000.

Lots 15 and 16, in Block 6, of Day's part n e ¼ Sec. 4, 38, 14, dated Oct. 8; consideration, $732.

Lot 4, in Block 3, same subdivision as the above, dated Oct. 8; consideration, $395.

Lot 8, in same Block, dated Oct. 8; consideration, $395.

Lots 37 to 42, in block 1, in Derby's s w ¼ of n w ¼ Sec. 10, 38, 14, dated Oct. 31; consideration, $12,000.

Lots 3 and 4, in Block 7, in Day's part of n e ¼ Sec 4, 38, 14, dated Oct. 8; consideration, $750.

WEST OF CITY LIMITS.

Thirty-five lots in Hurt & Douglas' part of n w ¼ s w ¼ Sec. 36, 40, 13, dated Aug. 27, 1872; consideration, $19,800.

COMMERCIAL.

MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 3.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in Chicago during the past forty-eight hours, and for the corresponding date one year ago:

	RECEIPTS. 1873.	1872.	SHIPMENTS. 1873.	1872.
Flour, brls	8,688	6,967	7,676	8,319
Wheat, bu	85,209	91,710	85,758	47,313
Corn, bu	103,050	84,895	186,744	251,606
Oats, bu	41,885	44,170	106,613	66,425
Rye, bu	1,770	3,643	38,384	2,943
Barley, bu	18,720	40,060	20,345	28,687
Grass seed, lbs	67,580	83,897	63,000	26,230
Flax seed, lbs	180,170	155,816	......	20,500
Broom-corn, lbs	52,000	62,000	9,000	40,450
Cured meats, lbs	157,300	78,920	603,054	548,720
Beef, brls	......	210	309	983
Pork, brls	30	......	1,646	196
Lard, lbs	5,800	3,700	242,800	190,020
Tallow, lbs	27,840	60,980	90,347	11,500
Butter, lbs	116,378	52,180	67,090	44,020
Dressed hogs, No	22	19	......	......
Live hogs, No	12,817	10,889	8,141	7,832
Cattle, No	1,033	1,230	1,545	1,552
Sheep, No	3,340	922	......	750
Hides, lbs	117,805	154,365	142,263	245,281
Highwines, brls	312	636	566	1,145
Wool, lbs	24,970	144,315	47,900	58,050
Potatoes, bu	2,133	22,260	1,999	1,718
Lumber, m feet	1,321	2,813	2,154	2,070
Shingles, m	1,680	2,818	2,151	2,607
Lath, m	50	136	306	242
Salt, brls	120	......	1,894	2,160

Withdrawn from store on Saturday for city consumption: 7,325 bu corn; 1,125 bu oats; 3,508 bu rye; 953 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning up to 10 o'clock: 411 cars wheat; 260 cars corn; 3,000 bu high mixed do, and 23,500 bu No. 2 do by canal; 58 cars oats; 20,500 bu No. 2 do by canal; 4 cars rye; 41 cars barley. Total (774 cars), 341,000 bu.

The following table shows the distribution of the breadstuffs shipped out from this port during the past week;

Shipped.	Flour.	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Barley.
By rail	27,155	82,765	15,009	166,158	46,035
By canal	.....	3,746	.....	.....	.....
To Buffalo	6,849	286,382	546,680	153,509	210,979
To Erie	400	20,000	37,914	.....	.....
To Oswego	.....	36,400	19,257	.....	.....
To Ogd'nsb'h	733	.....	41,909	.....	.....
To Huron	3,200	.....	62,564	.....	.....
Other U.S.p's	1,232	5,075	15,160	25,195	.....
To Montreal	2,343	20,259	200	.....	.....
To Kingston	.....	62,696	.....	.....	.....
To Goderich	.....	21,560	.....	.....	.....
Other C. pts	.....	16,200	54,656	.....	.....
Totals	41,912	655,03[illegible]	793,319	344,862	257,014

Also 10,333 bu rye shipped by rail.

The Board of Trade of this city decided to-day to adjourn at 1 o'clock on election-day (Tuesday) till 10 o'clock on Wednesday morning, so as to give its members a chance to vote.

It is expected that the report of the Committee appointed to consider certain charges made in respect to the management of the Hough Elevator will be able to report about Wednesday of this week.

Through freights to European ports have generally advanced. The following are the quotations, by all steam, payable in gold: To Liverpool, via New York, flour, $2.50 ⅌ brl; bacon, $1.20 ⅌ 100 lbs; lard, $1.25 ⅌ 100 lbs. To Liverpool, via Boston, on lard and meats, $1.10 ⅌ 100 lbs; to do, via Portland, on bacon and lard, $1.00. To Glasgow, via New York, $1.07½ on lard and bacon.

The leading produce markets were rather less active to-day, and mostly one way—being strong early, and weak in the latter half of the session. The trading was more largely of the speculative order than heretofore, the demand for shipment being slow, in consequence of an effort to force up freights here, and a rumored advance in ocean transportation charges. This, with larger receipts in grain and liberal arrivals of hogs, gave holders a rather greater load than they could carry, and encouraged the short sellers to operate freely. Hence a tinge of weakness, though foreign advices were strong, and the character of reports from the East were decidedly more cheering, indicating that the effects of the panic were clearing away.

Dry goods remain very quiet. Orders were mostly for small amounts and were chiefly centered in the more staple articles, such as are in every day demand. Prices continue weak and unsettled, the general tendency for the moment being to a lower range. Groceries met with only a moderate demand, and were unchanged in values. Neither country merchants nor local retailers show any inclination to order beyond supplying immediate wants, and the day's sales made only a light aggregate. Most goods in this line are now selling really cheap, and there is little probability that there will be any further material shrinkage in values, while, with a better demand, sugars, coffees, spices, and several other lines would very likely advance. The butter and cheese markets were firm so far as good goods were concerned, notwithstanding the absence of anything more than a moderate demand. Bagging was quiet at 37c for Stark, 34½c for Lewiston, and 32c for American and Amoskeag—the last two brands being quoted ½c lower than last week. The coal, wood, and pig-iron markets were dull at former quotations. Oils were in fair request, and most descriptions were steady. The exceptions were lard and linseed, both of which were weak at 1@2c reduction. Paints and colors sold to a limited extent at about previous rates. Tobacco remains quiet.

The demand for lumber at the yards continues fair, and former prices are generally sustained. The supply of common lumber is good, though in poor assortment, there being a great scarcity of certain desirable grades. The wholesale market was again quiet, the expected fleet not having arrived. The demand for metals, iron, and nails was confined chiefly to small orders, for the articles mostly needed, and, although the single transactions were light, in the aggregate a fair business was done, prices ruling about the same as for last week. Cooperage was quiet, excepting flour barrels, which met with a fair inquiry. Rough stock was a trifle lower, otherwise there were no changes in quotations. The market for wool, hides, hops, or broom-corn exhibits no important change. Trade in the three first-named staples is quiet, and prices for hides easy, while common broom-corn is meeting with a moderate order demand and is reported firm. The demand for hay is chiefly for local consumption, though there was a better inquiry from the East, but business in this direction is still restricted by the want of money, and difficult in effecting exchange. Seeds were quiet, and timothy was a shade easier. The trade in green apples continues good, but of the fruit was quiet. Potatoes remain firm. The offerings of poultry and game were larger, and prices ruled weak and irregular, except for choice dressed stock. Eggs were easier under more liberal offerings.

Highwines were in demand at the recent decline, and ruled steady, there being no particular change in the tone of New York advices. Sales were reported of 150 gallons at 88c per gallon.

Lake freights were quiet and steady at the advance gained on Saturday, at 7c for corn, and 8c for wheat, by sail to Buffalo, and with very little inquiry for steamer room. Carriers tried early to obtain 8c and 9c, but failed. A total of six charters was reported, which will carry out 45,000 bu wheat and 100,000 bu corn.

Provisions were quiet and steadier, being in better demand for future delivery, at former prices, while holders insisted on an advance of 25c per brl on pork and 10c per lb on lard options. Hence little was done, as the orders here were limited. Meats for any delivery, and spot pork, and lard were unchanged, not being much wanted, except that green hams were again in good demand by curers. The receipts of hogs were again reported to be somewhat in excess of the wants of buyers, and prices were, therefore, easier, which caused some operators to talk as if they expected hogs to settle down to the neighborhood of 3@3½c for good packing grades, with plenty at that range. Hence there was less disposition on the part of buyers of product to follow the market up to the advanced views of packers, though the latter were careless to sell. The average weight of live hogs received here in October was 252¼ lbs, against an average of 264½ lbs for the same month in 1872, which may be accepted as an indication that the farmers will not feed corn so liberally as last year, materially reducing the packing aggregate. The market closed at the following range of prices: Mess pork, old, $11.75@12.00; new do, cash or seller November, $11.50@11.55; do seller December, $11.40@11.50; seller January, $11.50@11.62½; seller February, $11.87½@12.00; prime mess pork, $10.50@10.75; extra prime do, $8.75@9.00. Lard, cash or seller November, 6⅞@6⅝c for old, and 6⅜@6⅞c for new, do, seller December, 6⅜c; do, seller January, $6.87½@7.00; do, seller February, $7.15@7.25. Green hams at 6½@6⅝c; do, seller December, 6½@6⅝c; sweet pickled hams, 8@9c. Green shoulders at 3½@3⅝c; do short ribs or long clear, 5⅛@5⅜c; do short clear, 5⅛@5⅝c. Dry salted shoulders, 4c; do short ribs, 5⅛@5⅝c; do short clear, 5⅝c; boxed shoulders, seller December, 3½c; do Cumberlands, 5⅛c; do short ribs or long clear, 5⅝@5⅝c; do short clear, 5⅜@6c; do long cut hams, 7½@7½c. Meats, seller January about ½c more than for December. Bacon is quoted at 6c for shoulders; 7c for clear ribs; 7½c for short clear; and 12@13½c for hams, all packed. Mess beef, $8.00@8.25; extra mess do, $8.75@9.00; beef hams, $18.00@18.50 for summer, and $20.00@21.00 for winter packed. City tallow, 6½@6⅝c; grease quotable at 4½@6½c. Sales were reported of 250 brls mess pork (old) at $11.75; 230 brls new do at $11.50; 250 brls do seller January at $11.50; 250 tcs old lard at 6½c; 100 tcs new do at 6⅜c; 150 tcs do (loose) at 6½c; 50 tcs do (kettled) at 7½c; 500 tcs do seller February at 7½c; 250 tcs do at $7.18¾; 9,600 pcs green hams (15 lbs) at 6⅝c; 6,200 pcs do (16 lbs) at 6½c; 500 boxes long and short clear, seller the month, and 500 boxes do seller last half December at 5⅜c; 350 boxes short clear, seller last half November, at 6c; 20 boxes shoulders at 4c; 200 brls packers' tallow at 6⅞c.

Flour was dull, being less active than on Saturday. Exporters were looking around, but they were unwilling to take hold except at a further decline of 25c per brl to partially counterbalance the rise on through freights to Europe, which is from $2.08 per brl last week to $2.50 now, both in gold. Holders were not prepared to submit to the reduction, and the buying was chiefly on local account. The receipts continue fair. Bran was dull and lower. Sales were reported of 100 brls white winter extras at $8.50; 100 brls do at $7.45; 250 brls do on private terms; 100 brls spring extras at $7.25; 200 brls do at $6.50; 100 brls do at $6.25; 100 brls do at $6.00; 100 brls do at $5.75; 100 brls do at $5.50; 100 brls do at $5.40; 250 brls do on private terms; 100 brls rye at $4.37½; 50 brls buckwheat, (Jackman's Best) at $9.50; 60 brls do at $8.75. Total, 1,720 brls. Also, 10 tons bran at $10.00; 10 tons do at $10.50 on track; 11 tons on through cars at $10.25.

Wheat was less active, and rather weak during the greater part of the regular session, at an average advance of ⅜@1c per bu, both in cash and options. Liverpool was quoted stronger, which caused an advance early, and several local operators bought cash wheat, or seller the month, very freely, apparently doing so because the November deliveries have been very light thus far, and they thought the chances were good for an advance, especially if there should be a fair demand for shipments. Subsequently the receipts for this morning were ascertained to be larger than was expected, and the vessel men asked for higher rates on lake freights, which made the shippers hold back, and developed speculative weakness in connection with that fact; which became more marked when the latest New York advices quoted that market lower, the whole of the early advance being lost. Seller December opened at $1.01⅜, advanced to $1.02⅛, receded to $1.02, rose to $1.02⅛, and declined to $1.01 at the close. Seller the month sold at $1.00½@1.01⅛, closing at the inside, with a discrimination of about ½c in favor of cash lots. Northwestern No. 2 spring sold at $1.03 in N. W. Elevator, and at $1.01@1.01½ elsewhere. No. 1 spring was in fair demand at $1.03@1.03½ for straight, and at $1.06 for Northwestern. No. 3 spring closed at 97½c, and rejected do at 93c. Cash sales were reported of 11,800 bu No. 1 spring at $1.03½; 400 bu do at $1.03; 5,100 bu No. 1 Northwestern at $1.06; 6,000 bu No. 2 spring at $1.01½; 10,800 bu do at $1.01¼; 1,600 bu do at $1.01⅛; 47,800 bu do at $1.01; 14,000 bu do at $1.00⅞; 34,800 bu do at $1.00⅝; 3,600 bu do at $1.00½; 4,400 bu No. 2 Northwestern at $1.03; 2,800 bu do at $1.01½; 10,800 bu do at $1.01⅛; 6,400 bu at $1.01; 15,600 bu No. 3 spring at 98c; 2,000 bu do at 97½c; 3,600 bu rejected spring at 93½c; 3,200 bu do at 93c. Total, 184,700 bu.

Corn was moderately active, the aggregate of sales being about the same as on Saturday, and averaged ½c lower, though reported stronger in Liverpool. The news brought out a fair speculative demand early, with some inquiry for shipment, which caused an advance in prices, but the firmness disappeared when the receipts were posted, and wheat weakened. Corn fell off in sympathy, as holders of cash lots were obliged to concede in order to find buyers, and there was more disposition to sell at the decline thus produced. There were very free sellers of options, the general impression on the short side being that a further decline is probable when the shipping demand falls off and the trade goes into winter quarters. The statement of to-morrow will probably show a further decrease in our stocks in store, but we can scarcely hope to see the news repeated on this side of April. Seller the month or regular No. 2 opened at 36½c, advanced to 36⅝c, and declined to 35⅝c, closing at 35⅝@35⅝c. Seller December sold at 37½@37⅝c, and seller January at 38⅜@39½c, both closing at the inside. Strictly fresh receipts of No. 2 closed at 36½c, being in some request for carrying against options, and high mixed closed at 36½c. Rejected closed at 35c. Cash sales were reported of 2,400 bu high mixed at 37c; 8,000 bu do at 36⅝c; 8,000 bu do at 36½c; 6,000 bu do at 36½c; 2,400 bu do at 36⅜c; 8,000 bu No. 2 at 36⅝; 28,000 bu do at 36½c; 10,000 bu do at 36⅜c; 34,000 bu do at 36⅜c; 40,000 bu do at 36⅛c; 75,000 bu do at 36c; 15,000 bu do at 35⅞c; 2,400 bu rejected at 35⅜c; 400 bu do at 35½c; 3,200 bu do at 35c; 18,000 bu high mixed at 37½c; 12,000 bu do at 37½c afloat. Total, 272,800 bu.

Oats were active, but very weak, declining 1c from the closing price of Saturday, under a rather heavy pressure to sell, though our receipts were not more than 40 per cent of the shipments, and New York was reported steady. One cargo was sold for shipment; the rest was all bought by speculative carriers, who took up the load when others were unable, or afraid, to carry it any longer. Cash No. 2 sold early at 29⅛c, but fell to 28⅞c at the close, with seller the month at the same figure. Seller December sold early at 30⅜c, and closed tame, with free sellers at 30c. Rejected was quiet at 27c. Cash sales were reported of 5,000 bu No. 2 at 29⅝c; 30,600 bu do at 29½c; 4,800 bu do at 29⅛c; 58,000 bu do at 29c; 30,000 bu do at 28⅞c; 600 bu rejected at 27c; 15,000 bu No. 2 at 30c afloat. Total, 144,000 bu.

Rye was quiet and steady at the quotations of Saturday, the small inspection (4 cars in this morning) preventing a weakening in sympathy with other grain. Sales were reported of 2,000 bu No. 2 at 61c, and 800 bu do at 60½c. Rejected was entirely nominal at about 56@57c.

Barley was quiet, though a little more active than on Saturday. No. 2 was in much better demand, and advanced 3@4c, selling at $1.26½@1.28, and closing at the outside. The lower grades were a shade firmer, No. 3 closing at 94c. No. 2 sold at $1.30 seller December. The reason for the advance in the speculative grade was understood to be the anticipation of a larger demand, as Eastern brewers are said to have determined on advancing the price of beer to enable them to brew a better quality. Cash sales were reported of 11,800 bu No. 2 at $1.28; 800 bu do at $1.27; 1,200 bu do at $1.26½; 2,400 bu No 3 at 94c; 2,800 bu do at 93c; 400 bu do at 90c; 1,200 bu rejected at 65c; 3,600 bu do at 64c; 800 bu do at 63c; 800 bu do at 62c; 800 bu do at 60c; 800 bu by sample at $1.40; 400 bu do at $1.30; 400 bu do at $1.25; 2,800 bu do at $1.00; 400 bu do at 90c; 600 bu do at 64c, on track; 400 bu do at $1.10; 1,200 bu do at 86c; 400 bu do at 85c, delivered. Total, 33,500 bu.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

The following is Beerbohm's dispatch to the Board of Trade in this city to-day:

Nov. 3.—London—Cargoes of wheat off coast firm; do on passage, very firm. Mark Lane—Wheat, upward tendency. Corn about 6d dearer. Liverpool—Wheat steady; spring, 11s 6d@12s. Corn, 32s 3d. Extra State flour, 30s. American lard, 40s. London—Extra State flour, 32s. American lard, 42s.

EXPORTS FROM THE SEABOARD.

The following were the aggregate exports of the articles named, from the ports of Portland, Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, for the week ending Nov. 1:

Flour, brls	52,232	Pork, brls	4,094
Wheat, bu	846,000	Bacon, lbs	4,521,000
Corn, bu	473,000	Lard, lbs	3,413,000
Rye, bu	45,000		

PRODUCE STATISTICS.

The New York *Produce Exchange Weekly* gives the following:

The export clearances for Europe from the ports of New York, Boston, Montreal, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, aggregated, were for the undermentioned weeks as follows:

	Flour, brls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Rye, bu.	Peas, bu.	Oats, bu.
Oct. 25	23,704	1,392,457	517,848	24,229	6,268	....
Oct. 18	57,763	1,756,394	790,562	78,750	26,499	....
Oct. 11	29,516	2,357,872	272,627	27,444	22,737	....
Oct. 4	31,408	1,943,547	151,879	35,169	....	....
Total 4 w'ks	142,691	7,449,970	1,732,916	165,658	66,909	....
Sept. 27	45,282	3,127,601	568,294	48,955	....	....
Sept. 20	33,336	1,394,056	396,885	10,444	1,624	....
Sept. 13	53,621	1,465,196	892,612	35,564	13,129	....
Sept. 6	38,566	372,123	1,131,479	137,322	629	22,612
Total 4 w'ks	170,805	6,359,975	2,988,770	232,285	15,992	22,612

Advices from Odessa, under date of Oct. 4, report the daily arrivals of wheat at 10,000 to 15,000 tachetworts, equal to from 60,000 to 90,000 bu. The transportation from the interior to the railways and to the river Dneister had been interrupted and delayed by heavy rain-falls. This was, however, succeeded by fine weather, and large arrivals of wheat, both by rail and by the Dneister, were expected soon.

The imports into Belgium for the week ended Oct. 11, 1873, were: Wheat, 50,939 qrs; oats, 5,832 qrs; barley, 9,953 qrs; rye, 3,588 qrs. The large imports of wheat—407,512 bu—caused a flat market.

Advices from Genoa, Italy, under date of Oct. 6, 1873, report arrivals during the week of 12,000 bu wheat. Sales, 34,000 bu wheat. Stock, 112,000 bu wheat.

France—Imports and exports of grain:

	1873. Jan. 1 to Aug. 31, 8 months.	1872. Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 12 months.	1871. Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 12 months.	1870. Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 12 months.
IMPORTS.				
Flour, sks, 28 lbs	78,425	73,678	544,409	300,078
Wheat, qrs, 496 lbs	1,594,400	2,576,310	4,716,048	2,767,244
Maize, qrs, 480 lbs	218,410	138,739	131,428	414,575
Oats, qrs, 320 lbs	303,246	310,344	2,191,900	1,406,642
Barley, qrs, 400 lbs	227,939	170,637	495,448	360,101
Rye, qrs, 480 lbs	4,075	5,097	26,831	12,905
EXPORTS.				
Flour, sks, 280 lbs	1,404,889	1,161,279	213,728	832,520
Wheat, qrs, 496 lbs	742,418	1,740,948	286,990	312,589
Maize, qrs, 480 lbs	47,861	54,499	30,289	109,294
Oats, qrs, 320 lbs	154,742	405,290	193,658	105,655
Barley, qrs, 400 lbs	454,000	2,234,919	599,919	221,641
Rye, qrs, 480 lbs	506,651	1,089,782	247,428	219,154

	IMPORTS. Flour, sks. 280 lbs.	Wheat, qrs. 496 lbs.	EXPORTS. Flour, sks. 280 lbs.	Wheat, qrs. 496 lbs.
Sept., '72	3,780	171,022	278,699	310,193
Oct., '72	3,700	110,800	{ 151,737 }	413,882
Nov., '72	2,126	29,711		249,456
Dec., '72	6,828	47,422	212,352	182,149
Jan., '73	3,070	108,444	140,016	120,194
Feb., '73	4,173	{ 306,473 }	143,313	90,665
March, '73	4,409		283,759	181,277
April, '73	15,308	135,412	377,925	119,531
May, '73	8,898	191,344	125,749	92,110
June, '73	15,165	181,038	158,820	43,562
July, '73	15,898	297,822	65,514	66,527
Aug., '73	11,504	373,867	113,793	58,572
Total	94,859	1,944,355	2,051,677	1,898,088

The wheat crop of France in 1872 was 120,000,000 hectolitres, and the average consumption for all purposes is 95,000,000 hectolitres, thus leaving a surplus over consumption from the crop of 1872, on the 31st of August, 1873, of 25,000,000 hectolitres, equal to 70,945,500 bushels, or 8,868,188 quarters. The gross imports for the year ended Aug. 31, 1873, were: 94,859 sacks of flour of 280 lbs each, and 1,943,555 qrs of wheat of 496 lbs each, against exports of 2,051,677 sacks of flour of 280 lbs each, and 1,898,098 qrs of wheat of 496 lbs each. The exports of flour and wheat for the twelve months ended Aug. 31, 1873, reported in wheat, exceed the imports of same by 1,335,578 qrs, and this amount being deducted from the 8,868,188 qrs surplus of crop of 1872 over consumption, and there remains 7,532,610 qrs of the old crop of 1872 still on hand Sept. 1, 1873, which amount is supplemented by the crop of 1873, which is said to be considerably below an average.

The area of land in the United Kingdom devoted to the cultivation of potatoes has, for the last five years, been as follows:

	Great Britain, Acres.	Ireland, Acres.	Total, Acres.
1868	549,360	1,034,853	1,584,213
1869	593,510	1,041,837	1,635,347
1870	595,908	1,043,788	1,639,696
1871	628,287	1,058,287	1,686,574
1872	514,083	991,802	1,505,885
1873	514,693	903,213	1,417,908

Estimating the yield at five tons to the acre, the product will aggregate 7,089,530 tons in the United Kingdom. The yield during the five years ended with 1872 was 3½ to 4 tons per acre, aggregating a yield of 5,500,000 to 6,000,000 tons per annum. The statistical returns for the green crops in 1872 gave, in round numbers, 400,000 acres of mangel wurtzel, 2,500,000 acres of Swedes and other turnips, and 680,000 acres of kohl-rabi, cabbage, rape, and carrots, making a grand aggregate of 3,580,000 acres. The returns for 1873 have not yet been published, but from the very considerable corn land unsown, it is believed the area of green crops in 1873 considerably exceeds that of 1872. The supply of stock food is, therefore, likely to be adequate for the increased number of animals, which compare as follows:

	1873. In Great Britain.	In Ireland.	Total, 1873.	Total, 1872.
Cattle, No	5,964,549	4,151,561	10,116,110	9,684,391
Sheep, No	29,427,635	4,486,453	33,914,088	32,182,765
Total	35,392,184	8,638,014	44,030,198	41,867,156

There is an increase this year over last in the United Kingdom of 1,731,323 sheep and 431,719 cattle.

There were at the latest mail advices increased complaint of the ravages of the potato disease, and fears were entertained that in consequence of the heavy rain the available supply of potatoes for alimentary food might be much less than had previously been quite confidently expected.

The visible supply of grain, including the stocks in granary at the principal points of accumulation at lake and seaboard ports, in transit on the lakes, the New York canals, and by rail, was, Oct. 25, 1873:

In store at	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Oats, bu.	Barley, bu.
New York	1,306,879	2,905,672	379,465	35,649
Albany	19,000	103,000	122,050	157,800
Buffalo	475,281	318,216	196,226	34,215
Chicago	621,126	2,362,844	397,028	335,810
Milwaukee	533,861	32,828	32,286	63,709
Duluth	52,277	.....	.....	.....
Toledo	392,098	550,590	82,779	7,086
Detroit	173,391	38,031	53,578	38,364
Oswego*	155,000	100,000	40,000	75,000
St. Louis	154,066	170,526	105,315	152,296
Boston	20,542	278,028	230,319	3,386
Toronto	124,831	50	1,293	34,381
Montreal	220,346	272,296	8,681	17,048
Philadelphia	150,000	160,000	70,000	65,000
Baltimore	[illegible]	242,494	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lake shipments	1,744,311	1,357,000	383,476	291,906
Rail shipments	193,211	114,955	202,177	81,125
On N.Y. canals	2,005,9[illegible]	1,081,896	356,782	512,880
Total—Oct. 25, '73	8,374,1[illegible]	9,989,645	2,756,441	1,918,817
Total—Oct. 18, '73	8,535,9[illegible]	10,354,262	2,443,191	1,917,594
Total—Oct. 11, '73	9,126,3[illegible]	10,542,088	2,322,121	1,451,887
Total—Oct. 4, '73	9,801,6[illegible]	11,496,654	2,155,342	1,283,075
Total—Sept. 27, '73	10,628,6[illegible]	11,288,093	2,397,309	1,102,717
Total—Sept. 20, '73	10,269,5[illegible]	11,584,111	2,592,611	722,782
Total—Oct. 26, '72	7,128,9[illegible]	11,902,923	5,087,9[illegible]	2,645,032

*Estimated.

On the 18th of October there were in transit for the United Kingdom 213 sail vessels, with 862,518 qrs of wheat, or 6,900,144 bu. The amount of maize in transit for the United Kingdom Oct. 18, included 64 cargoes, aggregating 201,935 qrs, exclusive of steamer shipments from America, of which 74,973 qrs were from the ports of the Black and Mediterranean Seas. The total amount in transit is equal to 1,615,480 bu, against 2,294,992 bu Oct. 11, 1873. The diminishing amount in transit is having an effect on values in the United Kingdom.

TOBACCO.

The Louisville *Daily Ledger*, in its issue of the 31st ult., gives a review of the tobacco market of that city for the preceding twelve months. It says the tobacco year 1873-74 commences under auspices anything but flattering to planters. The season has been favorable; the product is estimated equal to that of 1872, as will be seen by the following table, which gives the estimates of the years 1869, '70, '71, and '72, made quite as early in the season as are the figures now given for 1873:

ESTIMATES OF WESTERN CROP.

	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.
Kentucky	78,000	100,000	66,000	80,000	80,000
Tennessee	17,000	30,000	20,000	20,000	20,000
Indiana	10,000	25,000	23,000	30,000	30,000
Illinois	6,000	15,000	10,000	15,000	15,000
Missouri	9,000	20,000	15,000	25,000	25,000
	120,000	200,000	144,000	170,000	170,000

The Western crop for 1873 equals that of 1872, 170,000 hhds. It is fair to assume that under ordinary circumstances the demand for the year 1873-4 would be in excess of 1872-3, from the fact that the area of the markets have been extended, and therefore the crop would readily pass into consumption, at prices more remunerative. But we are confronted at the commencement of the year with facts which are calculated to modify opinions with regard to prices. Of these we notice that stocks in all the principal markets are large. This is specially true of New Orleans, Baltimore, New York, and also of the English markets. With regard to the markets of continental Europe, statistics do not warrant the conclusion that there is any marked difference as compared with a corresponding date last year. It is safe, however, to state that with regard to old tobacco the world is better supplied than at a corresponding date in 1872—and if we conclude that the demand has increased in proportion as commerce has been extended, or taxes reduced, it is doubtful if the increase has been such as to overcome the increase stocks ready for market,—but the most formidable obstacle that now confronts trade is the financial derangement, which has for the present completely unsettled the business of the entire country.

In Liverpool the stock on the 1st of October, 1873, was 26,671 hhds against 18,017 hhds on the 1st of October, 1872, showing an excess in favor of 1873 of 7,754 hhds. Stocks in London on the 1st of October, 1873, amounted to 14,015 hhds against 14,693 hhds at a corresponding date 1872. The London stocks, however, have been augmented, until they are believed to be about the same as last year.

The following table gives a more extended view of the quotation of stocks of American tobacco in the leading markets of the world:

	1873.	1872.	1871.	1870.
New York, Oct. 1	20,516	15,189	20,713	25,121
New Orleans, Oct. 1	14,864	8,257	4,905	10,219
Baltimore, Oct. 25	20,486	13,180	10,920	14,950
Liverpool, Sept. 1	26,671	18,917	28,312	19,233
London, Oct. 1	14,015	14,693	14,375	13,818
Bremen	1,909	3,069	4,343	960
Louisville, Oct. 31	4,974	3,919	4,192	3,724
Total	103,435	76,524	87,760	88,025

With regard to the movement of tobacco, the following figures, drawn from a circular of Mr. Fred Fischer of Sept. 1, will prove of interest. They show the following exports from New York and New Orleans from July 1, 1873, to Sept. 1, 1873:

	1870. hhds.	1871. hhds.	1872. hhds.	1873. hhds.
To Great Britain	16,972	33,869	11,088	24,205
To France	5,684	9,167	7,129	11,043
To Bremen and Hamburg	6,734	17,913	14,297	15,942
To Antwerp and Holland	1,528	6,315	1,171	2,315
To Spain and Portugal	5,127	6,934	6,910	7,483
To Mediterranean	2,399	2,582	1,467	2,568
To Italy and Austria	2,675	8,426	13,765	16,946
To sundry	1,775	2,310	1,722	1,962
Totals	42,894	87,516	57,549	82,484
Consumptions and on ships not cleared, etc	14,621	11,936	10,097	13,666
Disappeared from New York and New Orleans	57,515	99,452	67,646	96,150

The exports for the months of September and October, at hand, will increase the sum total of the exports of the ports named considerably above 100,000 hhds for the ten months of 1873, and the exports for the year, to January 1874, are likely to approximate very nearly to the entire Western crop for the year 1872.

LATEST.

In the afternoon wheat was quiet and stronger, selling at $1.00⅛@1.00½ seller the month, closing at the inside; and at $1.01@1.01½ seller December, closing at $1.01⅛. Corn was in fair demand and ⅛c lower, selling at 35½@35⅝c seller the month, closing at 35⅝c; and at 37@37⅛c seller December, closing at 37⅛c. A sale was reported of 250 tcs lard at 7½c seller February. Two schooners were chartered for wheat from Milwaukee to Buffalo at 8½c and 8¼c, carrying together about 62,000 bu.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 3.

ALCOHOL—Was steady at $1.76@1.81 for 94 per cent proof.

BROOM CORN—Dealers report a tolerably fair movement in the common grades of corn, and inferior brush is quoted ½c higher. There is very little doing in choice corn, though a few sales have been made at slight concessions. The market, however, on the whole, is firm, and if it were not for the money stringency a material advance would doubtless have occurred before this. We quote: Choice to extra hurl, 7½@8¼c; that will work itself into a choice hurl broom, 6½@7c; for good do, 5½@6c; good to choice stock braid, 5½@6½c; inferior brush, 4@5c.

BUTTER—Good to choice butter continues in light supply, and sells about as fast as received, hence the market remains firm at full prices. Low grades are also moving with fair liberality, but the receipts are more than ample, and holders are not particularly firm in their views, though they do not seem disposed to grant any very material concession from the quotations. We repeat our list: Choice yellow, 25@30c; medium to good, 19@24c; inferior to common, 13@18c.

BAGGING—Business continues quiet, with but slight fluctuations in values. Prices are now considered really low, and, under a better demand, it is thought the market would advance, as stocks are light, and production is being curtailed. Following are the current rates: Stark A, 37c; Ludlow A, 35c; Lewiston A, 34½c; American, 32c; Amoskeag A, 32c; Otter Creek, 33½c; burlap bags, and 5 bu, 18½@20c; gunnies, single, 17@18c; 4 double, 28c; wool sacks, 63@65c.

BEANS AND PEAS—Were in light order request at about former prices, as follows: Navies, $2.50@2.60; prime hand picked do, $2.70@2.75; good to prime medium, $2.25@2.50; common to fair beans, $2.00@2.15. Yellow peas, $1.25; do, green, $1.40@1.45.

BUILDING MATERILS—Remain quiet and without quotable change, as follows: Stucco, $2.50@3.50; New York stucco, casting, $3.50@4.00; Portland cement, $7.50@8.00 ⅌ brl; Rosendale cement, $3.25@3.50; Utica, Louisville, Manlius, and Akron cement, $2.00 ⅌ brl; marble dust, $3.00; lime in bulk, 80c@$1.00; lime (brls) $1.10@1.15 ⅌ brl; white sand, ⅌ brl, $1.50@2.00; plastering hair, ⅌ bu, 40c; land plaster, $2.00 ⅌ brl; fire brick, ⅌ 1,000, $55.00@90.00; building brick (common), $6.50@7.00; pressed brick, $14.00@15.00; sewer brick, $8.50; Milwaukee and Racine pressed, $25.00@30.00, del.; do common, $14.00@16.00; Indiana pressed, $18.00@25.00; do common, $10.00@15.00; fire clay, ⅌ brl, $3.00@4.00.

CHEESE—Was selling with some freedom, and for fine goods the market was quoted steady and firm, but there is still a lack of confidence in the future of prices, and no one seemed inclined to "stock up" just at present. We make no change in our list, as follows: New York factory, 13@13½c; Ohio factory and Western factory, do, 12@13c; lower grades, 7@11c.

COAL—Remains dull at former quotations. We repeat our list: Lehigh prepared, $11.00; Lackawanna, $10.00; Erie, $9.00; Walnut Hill, $9.00; Cherry Mine, $8.50; Blossburg, $9.00; Cannel, $9.50; Lick Run, $8.50; Hocking Valley, $8.50; Indiana block, $7.50; Kirkland Grate, $8.00; Minonk, $7.50; Kingston, $7.00; Wilmington, $6.00.

COOPERAGE—Flour barrels are in good demand and firm, but other descriptions remain quiet. Packers are amply supplied for the present. We note a decline in rough pork, tierce, and whisky staves. Flour stock is firm. We quote: Pork barrels, $1.35@1.45; whisky barrels, $1.90@2.00; lard, tierces, $1.60@1.70; flour barrels, 48@55c; pork staves, rough, $21.00@23.00; do, bucked, $24.00@26.00; tierce staves, rough, $22.00@24.00 bucked or sawed, $25.00@28.00; whisky staves, rough, $26.00@28.00; do bucked, $33.00@35.00; flour staves, $9.50@11.00; circle flour heading, 7½@9½c per set; flour hoop-poles, $14.00@15.00 per m; pork and tierce poles, $30.00@40.00 per m.

EGGS—Were in large supply, and easier. Sales were made at 23c and 24c, closing at the inside.

FEATHERS—Were in moderate request and easy. A decline of 2c is noted in the jobbing prices. We quote: Good to prime live-geese feathers, 65@67c, from first hands; jobbing price, 75@78c; 2 per cent discount for cash; chicken, 6@8c; turkey, 3@4c.

FISH—No improvement in the demand was noticeable, and prices were again reported easy, though aside from whitefish, which were quoted "off" 10c per ½-brl, there was no decided change. Prices range as follows: No. 1 whitefish, ½-brl, $5.40@5.50; No. do, $5.20@5.40; No. 1 trout, $5.00@5.25; No. 1 shore mackerel, new, ½-brl, $13.50@14.00; No. 1 bay, $10.00@10.50; No. 2 mackerel, ½-brl, $8.50@8.75; family mackerel, ½-brl, $7.00@7.25; No. 1 shore kits, $2.15@2.25; bank codfish, $6.00@6.25; George's codfish, $6.50@6.75; Labrador herring, split, brls, $9.00@9.50; do, ½-brl, $4.75@5.00; Labrador herring, round, brl, $8.00@8.50; do ½-brl, $4.25@4.50; box herring No. 1, 30@33c; box herring scaled, 40@43c; Columbia River salmon, ½-brls, $10.00@10.25.

FRUITS AND NUTS—Trade was quite as good as dealers had any reason to expect, and, with no large stocks in store, the prevalent feeling is firm. Under an active demand, many articles in the list would undoubtedly advance. New peaches are scarce, and halves are held a shade higher. We quote: FOREIGN—Dates, 9@9½c; figs, drums, 11@12c; figs, in boxes, new, 15@17c; French prunes, 13@14c; Turkish prunes, 14@15c; raisins, layers, new, $3.05@2.75; raisins, layers, old, $2.40@2.50; raisins, loose Muscatel, $2.75@3.00; raisins, Valencia, new, 13½@14c; Zante currants, new, 7½@7½c; old do, 7c; citron, 38@40c. DOMESTIC—Alden apples, 17@20c; Michigan, sliced, 10@10½c; Michigan quarters, 8½@9½c; Western do, 7½@8c; Southern do, 6½@7½c; peaches, pared, 23@24c; peaches, halves, 10@11c; do, mixed, 7½@8c; blackberries, new, 13½@14c; raspberries, 40@42c; pitted cherries, 28@30c; NUTS—Filberts, 15@16c; almonds, Terragona, 23@24; Naples walnuts, 27@28; Chilie walnuts, 23@24c; French walnuts, 16@17c; Brazils, 9½@10½c; pecans, Texas, 14@15c; African peanuts, 6⅜@7½c; Wilmington peanuts 8½@9c; Tennessee peanuts, 6½@7½c.

GROCERIES—Not a single new feature was developed in this market. Trade was generally reported quiet, with prices comparatively steady. Quotations are the same as at the close of last week:

BI-CARB. SODA—7½@8c.

COFFEES—Mocha, 34½@35c; O. G. Java, 31@31½c; Java, No. 2, 29½@29½c; fancy Rio, 26½@26½c; choice do, 25@26½c; prime Rio, 25½@25½c; good do, 24½@25c; common do, 23½@24½c; roasting do, 23@23½c; Singapore Java, 28@28½c; Costa Rica, fancy, 26½@26½c; do, prime, 25½@26c; Maracaibo, 25½@26½c.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 19@19½c; stearine, full weight, 14½@15c; do, short weight, 13½@14c.

RICE—Patna, 8@8½c; Rangoon, 7½@7½c; Carolina, 9@9½c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 12½@12½c; crushed and powdered, 11½@11½c; granulated, 11½@11½c; A, standard, 10½@10½c; do, No. 2, 10⅜@10½c; B, 10½@10½c; extra C, 10½@10½c; C No. 2, 10@10½c; yellow C, No. 1, 10@10½c; choice brown, 9½@10c; prime do, 9½@9½c; fair do, 9@9½c; choice molasses sugar, 9½@10c; fair do, 9@9½c; common do, 7½@8c; New Orleans sugar, choice, 9½@9½c; do prime, 9@9½c; do, fair, 8½@8½c; common, 7½@8½c.

SYRUPS—Diamond drips, $1.30@1.35; silver drips, extra fine, 80@85c; good sugar-house syrup, 55@60c; extra do, 65@70c; New Orleans molasses, choice, 85@90c; do prime, 75@80c; do common, 65@70c; Porto Rico molasses, choice, 63@65c; common molasses, 32@35c.

SALERATUS—Common to best, 8½@10c.

SPICES—Allspice, 17@18c; cloves, 38@40c; cassia, 38@40c; pepper, 28@29c; nutmegs, $1.30@1.35; ginger, pure, 28@30c; do No. 1, 20@25c; do No. 2, 15@19c.

SOAPS—German mottled, 6½@6½c; Golden West, 6@6½c; White Lilly, 6½@6½c; White Rose, 6½@6½c; palm, 6@6½c; Savon Imperial, 6@6½c; white Russian, 5½@6c; Champaign, 6½@6½c; primrose, 6@6½c.

STARCH—Gloss, 9½@10c; corn, 9@11c; laundry, 6@7c; common, 5@6c.

GREEN FRUITS—Aside from a good demand for apples, the trade in green fruits was rather quiet, but prices were not subjected to any important changes. We repeat: Lemons, $8.00@10.00 ⅌ box; inferior lemons, $7.00; oranges, $10.00 per brl; California pears, $3.50@4.50 per case. Common to choice apples, $2.50@3.50 per brl from store; do in car lots, $2.75@3.50. Pears in brls, $6.00@8.00. Catawba grapes, 11½@12½c per lb; do, per basket, $1.00; cultivated cranberries (Cary's), $15.00 per brl; cultivated do, $12.00@14.00; Cape Cod do, $12.00@13.00 ⅌ brl; wild do, $10.00@11.00. Quinces, $8.00@9.00 per brl. Sales include 1 car green apples at $3.25; 1 car at $3.15; 2 cars at $3.00; 2 cars at $2.75.

HOPS—Were in light request at the given prices, as follows: Prime Western, 40@45c; New York State, 50c; Bavarians, 40@43c.

HAY—There was a little better inquiry from the East this morning, but the trade is restricted for the want of ready cash, dealers being cautious about taking exchange. Prices are easy and 50c lower on No. 1 timothy. We quote the wholesale prices paid by dealers, as follows—cars to contain 20,000 lbs: New timothy, prime, $14.50@15.00; do, No. 1, $13.50@14.00; do, No. 2, $11.00@12.00; mixed, $10.00@11.00; prairie, upland, $9.00@10.00. do, midland, $8.00@9.00; do, slough, $7.00@8.00. LOOSE OR WAGON—Timothy, $11.00@13.00; prairie; $7.00@9.50. For delivery of pressed, $1.00@1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—Continue dull and easy. No change in quotations was reported. Green city butchers', 5c; green cured, light, 8c; do, heavy, 7c; part cured, 6@7c; green calf, 13c; veal kip, 10c; dry calf, 22c; dry kip, 20c; dry salted, 15@16c; dry flint, 17@18c; long-haired deacon skins, 45@50c; grubby, scored, cut, or other-wise damaged, two-thirds price.

IRON AND STEEL—Business continues moderate. Concessions are made now and then for large lots, but the bulk of the sales are made at 3 6-10 rates. We quote:

Iron	3 6-10	@ 4	rates
Horse-shoe iron	5½	@ 6	rates
Plate iron, common tank	6	@ 6½	rates
Norway iron	9	@ 9½c	⅌ lb
Norway nail-rods	9½	@10c	⅌ lb
German plow steel	11	@12c	⅌ lb
Cast blow steel	11½	@12c	⅌ lb
American tool steel	16	@18c	⅌ lb
Chrome tool steel	18	@20c	⅌ lb
English tool steel	21½	@23	rates
English spring steel	10	@11	rates
American cast spring steel	12	@13	rates
Steel tire, ¾-in	8½	@ 9c	⅌ lb

LEATHER—We quote:

HEMLOCK.

City harness	$ 38	@ 40
Country harness	35	@ 37
Line, city, ⅌ lb	40	@ 42
Kip, ⅌ lb	60	@ 1.10
Kip, veals	85	@ 1.20
City upper, No. 1, ⅌ ft	27	@ 29
City upper, No. 2, ⅌ ft	24	@ 26
Country upper	23	@ 25
Collar, ⅌ ft	20	@ 23
Calf, city	1.20	@ 1.40
Calf, country	1.10	@ 1.25
Rough upper, standard	30	@ 35
Rough upper, damaged	27	@ 30
Buffalo slaughter sole	33	@ 37
"B. A." sole	30	@ 32

OAK.

Calf	1.20	@ 1.35
Kip	75	@ 1.10
Harness	40	@ 45
French calf, Jodot	55.00	@80.00
French calf, Lemoine	50.00	@75.00
French calf, 24 to 36 lbs	1.65	@ 2.20
French kip, 50 to 100 lbs	1.00	@ 1.56

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—The distribution in the aggregate is fair, and prices are as a rule maintained. Tin plate is easy, but no immediate change is anticipated. We quote:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $12.00; do, 12x12, $12.50; do, 14x20, $13.00; do, roofing, 14x20, IC, $11.50; do, 20x28, $25.00.

PIG TIN—Large, 40c; small, 41c; bar, 42c.

LEAD—Pig, 8½c; bar, 10c; pipe, full coils, 10½c; cut do, 11c.

SHEET ZINC—Full casks, 10½c; half casks, 10½c; less quantity, 11c; slabs, 8½c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 5½c rates; Russia iron, 22@23c; do No. 1 stained, 19@20c rates.

GALVANIZED IRON—No. 16@20, 15c; No. 22@24, 16c; No. 25@26, 17c; No. 27, 18c; No. 28, 20c. A discount of 25 per cent is made from this list.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 37c; braziers, over 12 lbs, 47c; tinned copper, 36c; planished copper, 46c; do, cut to sizes, 48c.

WIRE—Nos. 1 to 6, 9c; 7 to 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 11½c; 13 and 14, 12½c; 15 and 16, 14c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c; full bundle, 30 per cent discount; fence wire, by car-load, 6½c.

NAVAL STORES—Trade is light, and the market not particularly firm, though no change in quotations was reported: Manilla rope, ⅌ lb, 17½c; sisal rope, ⅌ lb, 14½@16½c; sash hemp cord, ⅌ lb, 20@25c; marline, ⅌ lb, 20@22c; tarred rope, ⅌ lb, 17@18c; oakum, ⅌ bale, $5.00@6.50; pitch, ⅌ brl, $6.00@6.00; tar, ⅌ brl, $5.50@6.00.

NAILS—Were in moderate demand, and under light stocks, steady at $4.50@4.62½ rates. We quote: 10@60d, per keg, $4.62½; 8d do, $4.87½; do, 6d, $5.12½; 4d and 5d do, $5.37½; 3d do, $6.12½; 3d do, fine, $7.62½; 2d do, $7.62½; clinch, $7.00; 12½c off for 100 keg lots.

OILS—Lard and linseed oils, though in good demand, were, in sympathy with the raw materials, weak and unsettled, the former declining 2c, and the latter 1c per gallon. Carbon continues active and unchanged. Whale, sperm, and other descriptions ruled quiet. We revise our list, as follows: Carbon, 17½@18c; extra lard oil, strictly winter, 75@78c; do, current make, 72c; No. 1, 67c; No. 2, 63c; linseed, raw, 98c; do boiled, $1.03; whale, 80@82c; sperm, $2.10@2.20; neats foot oil, strictly pure, $1.10; do extra, 90c; do No. 1, 75c; bank oil, 60c; straits, 65c; elephant oil, 95c; turpentine, 53c; naphtha, 63 gravity, 18@19c; naphtha, common, 15@16c.

POTATOES—The market was less active, owing to moderate arrivals, but remains firm at $1.10@1.15 for peachblows, and $1.00@1.05 for other varieties. Sweet potatoes sold at $3.00@3.50 per brl. Sales include: 1 car peachblows at $1.10; 2 cars slightly mixed do, at $1.10 delivered, 350 bu from store at $1.20@1.25.

POULTRY AND GAME—Live poultry is almost unsalable, while there is considerable inquiry for choice dressed stock, though the market for any description is not particularly firm or active. Game was abundant, especially wild ducks, and prices are weak and irregular. We quote: Live chickens, $1.75@2.50; do, dressed, $2.00@3.50; ducks, $2.50@2.75; geese, $8.00@8.50; turkeys, 8@10c; dressed do, 10@13c; prairie chickens, $3.25@3.75; partridges, $4.00; quail, $1.50@1.87½; mallard ducks, $1.75@2.25 per doz; small ducks, $1.00; snipe, $1.00@1.50; venison saddles, 12½@16c.

SEEDS—Were quiet, and timothy was easier, at $2.40@2.65; good flax sold at $1.60; other seeds were inactive and nominal. Sales include 23 bags timothy at $2.65; 24 bags and 1 car at $2.60; 60 bags at $2.55; 2 cars and 42 bags flax at $1.60.

SALT—The country trade is fair, and since packers have commenced operations, an improvement is noticed in the local demand. Prices are very steady, as quoted below: Onondaga, Canada, and Saginaw, fine, $2.00; ordinary coarse, $2.10; coarse diamond, C, $2.15; ground solar, $2.15; dairy, without bags, $3.25; dairy, with bags, $4.10@4.25; Ashton dairy, per sack, $5.00@5.25; ground alum, $1.75.

TEAS—Were reasonably active, and firm, at unchanged prices. Young hyson, common to fair, 40@50c; do good, 60@70c; do choice to extra fine, 95c@$1.10; common to fine old hyson, 65@85c; common imperial, 50@60c; good to choice do, 80c@$1.10; fair to good gunpowder, 70@90c; choice Pingsuey, $1.15@1.20; extra Moyune, $1.35@1.40; choice to extra new Japan, 90c@$1.00; common to good do, 65@75c; fair to good old, 65@70c; common do, 38@42c; colored natural leaf Japan, 55@65c; common to fine Oolong, 35@45c; good, 55@65c; choice to extra, 85c@$1.00.

TOBACCO—The tobacco trade was again quoted quiet, with no material change in values:

FINE CUT—Extra, 75@85c; choice, 65@70c; medium, 55@60c; poor to common, 40@50c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 75@80c; half bright, 60@70c; black, sound, 45@55c.

SMOKING—Good to choice, 32@36c; medium, 29@31c; common, 26@28c.

WOOD—We quote the market dull and weak at the following prices: Beech, $9.50@10.00; maple, $10.50@11.00; hickory, $12.00; slabs, $7.00 delivered.

WOOL—There was no change to note. The market is very quiet and prices are nominally unchanged, as follows:

Tub, washed, prime	50@52c
Tub, washed, common to good	40@45c
Common dingy	35@40c
Fleece, washed, XXXX, light	40@43c
Fleece, washed, X&XX, dingy	36@38c
Fleece, washed, medium light	40@43c
Coarse, washed	38@40c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse to medium	28@32c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse and dingy	25@26c
Fleece, unwashed, fine	24@29c
Super and extra pulled	35@38c

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 3.

The movement of live stock during the month of October, as officially reported by Secretary Williams, was as follows:

RECEIPTS.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific	6,606	55,805	3,640
Illinois Central	6,223	30,390	2,829
Chicago, Burlington, & Quincy	22,023	98,310	5,774
Chicago & Northwestern	4,932	51,546	6,246
Chicago & Alton	17,221	30,987	1,545
Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago	135	1,821	97
Michigan Central	808	8,037	1,870
Michigan Southern	1,798	5,380	1,598
Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis	740	1,340	511
Chicago, Danville & Vincennes	1,105	4,391	575
Milwaukee & St. Paul	1,420	7,699	2,901
Driven in	722	....	276
Total	63,845	325,716	27,871
SHIPMENTS.			
Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago	10,356	37,212	1,414
Michigan Central	7,924	62,108	1,[illegible]
Michigan Southern	7,388	96,547	[illegible]
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific	3,530	....	[illegible]
Illinois Central	1,513	....	[illegible]
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	1,070	12	[illegible]
Chicago & Northwestern	1,278	468	[illegible]
Chicago & Alton	1,105	2	[illegible]
Total	34,152	196,[illegible]	5,4[illegible]

Average weight of hogs for month, 252¼ lbs.

CATTLE—Received since Saturday, 3,000 head. All that needs to be said in connection with the cattle market is that there was no important change in any of its features. The excessive dullness and depression of last week and the previous one have given place to no better state of affairs, nor is there anything in the present surroundings of the market that will justify sellers in anticipating any immediate change for the better. The fact that the fresh receipts were moderate would, ordinarily, have influenced the market favorably, but, with the sale pens already well filled with stale cattle, that circumstance had no appreciable effect, and sellers found it impossible to prevent a further concession, notwithstanding their willingness to sell. Buyers were few and their wants were limited, the total of the day's sales barely reaching 1,300 head. These were taken at $1.70@5.65—chiefly at $2.25@3.75. The outside quotation, $5.65, was paid by Nelson Morris for two droves averaging 1,485 and 1,631 lbs. The market closed very dull and weak.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra Beeves—Graded steers, averaging 1,400 lbs and upward	$5.[illegible]
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well formed 3 year to 5 year old steers, averaging 1,300 to 1,450 lbs	5.0[illegible]
Good Beeves—Well-fattened, finely formed steers, averaging 1,200 to 1,350 lbs	4.[illegible]
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, averaging 1,150 to 1,250 lbs	4.00[illegible]
Butchers' Stock—Common to fair steers, and good to extra cows, for city slaughter, averaging 800 to 1,100 lbs	2.75[illegible]
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 lbs	3.00[illegible]
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scallawag steers	2.[illegible]
Cattle—Texas, choice corn-fed	4.2[illegible]
Cattle—Texas, Northern wintered	2.7[illegible]
Cattle—Texas, through droves	2.[illegible]

No.	Av.	Price.
20 Texas cattle	605	[illegible]
65 Texas cattle	754	[illegible]
48 good steers	1,320	[illegible]
20 butchers' steers	1,003	[illegible]
17 butchers' cows	1,094	[illegible]
30 good steers	1,236	[illegible]
35 good steers	1,249	[illegible]
15 extra steers	1,485	[illegible]
45 extra steers	1,541	[illegible]
64 good steers	1,327	[illegible]
65 good steers	1,428	[illegible]
20 Texas steers	869	[illegible]
22 Texas steers	931	[illegible]
10 Texas steers	1,003	[illegible]
48 Texas steers	741	[illegible]
31 stock steers	751	[illegible]
20 stock steers	817	[illegible]
55 stock steers	924	[illegible]
11 cows	847	[illegible]
40 calves	198	[illegible]
17 butchers' steers	1,086	[illegible]
18 stock steers	871	[illegible]
17 stock steers	910	[illegible]
16 cows	715	[illegible]

HOGS—Received since Saturday 16,500 head. It was a dull day in the hog market. Neither shippers nor packers evinced any particular anxiety to invest even at the extreme low prices prevalent on Saturday last, and in hopes of infusing a little more life into the trade, further concessions were freely offered. Hogs that sold at $3.50@3.65 on Saturday, were crowded on the market to-day at $3.40@3.55, with no larger purchasers at those figures. The apathy of packers may be attributed to the prospect of unfavorable weather for cutting, and to the absence of any considerable demand for the product. Sales were at $3.25@4.00 for inferior; at $3.45@3.65 for common to medium, and at $3.75@3.85 for good to choice.

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
81	266	$3.55	113	261	$3.55	113	247	[illegible]
59	238	3.60	163	241	3.50	52	177	[illegible]
28	217	3.25	58	248	3.50	70	190	[illegible]
51	286	3.80	73	239	3.45	46	286	[illegible]
42	195	3.90	85	198	3.45	48	179	[illegible]
34	308	3.80	39	307	3.65	59	205	[illegible]
99	285	3.60	106	295	3.55	21	269	[illegible]
129	274	3.60	64	236	3.50	56	182	[illegible]
60	256	3.55	50	361	3.55	99	262	[illegible]
63	269	3.60	34	260	3.50	45	300	[illegible]
49	300	3.70	55	209	3.85	98	282	[illegible]
78	180	4.00	49	201	3.85	32	192	[illegible]
81	299	3.70	122	204	3.85	53	302	[illegible]
110	201	3.80	47	199	3.90	122	274	[illegible]
136	199	4.00	55	184	4.00	79	321	[illegible]
28	210	4.00	210	273	3.55	31	206	[illegible]
25	272	3.70	47	237	3.85	28	217	[illegible]
126	264	3.55	121	219	3.65	147	279	[illegible]
53	175	3.55	23	240	3.65	145	314	[illegible]
96	305	3.67½	24	256	3.25			

SHEEP—The sheep market was lifeless and nominal. Only a few car loads were disposed of, and not enough was done to establish market values; quotable at $2.75@4.00, as to quality.

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 3.

The receipts at the docks, contrary to general expectations, were very light, and business was necessarily limited. Three or four cargoes were sold during the day, but the terms were not made public. We quote: Mill-run boards and strips, $14.00@16.00; good to choice boards and strips, $10.00@13.00; common mixed do, $8.00@9.00; joists and scantling, [illegible]; shingles, $3.00@3.12½; lath, $2.00.

LUMBER FREIGHTS.

Manistee, $2.50; Muskegon, $2.25; Ludington, $2.[illegible]; Grand Haven, $2.00; Pentwater, $2.25; Menominee, $2.00@2.25; Oconto, $2.50@2.75; White Lake, $2.[illegible]

AT THE YARDS.

Trade at the yards continues fair, and prices are without essential change. Stocks are about equal to those of last season at this time, though the assortment of common lumber is badly broken up, and many desirable grades are very scarce. Lath are firm. We quote:

First clear	$50.00 @[illegible]
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	47.00 @[illegible]
Third clear, 1 inch	38.00 @[illegible]
Third clear, thick	43.00 @[illegible]
Clear flooring, 1st and 2d together, rough	38.00 @[illegible]
Clear siding, 1st and 2d together	22.00 @[illegible]
Common siding	18.00 @[illegible]
Common flooring, dressed, first	30.00 @[illegible]
Common flooring, dressed, second	26.00 @[illegible]
Wagon-box boards, selected, 14 inches and upward	36.00 @[illegible]
A stock boards	30.00 @[illegible]
B stock boards	27.00 @[illegible]
C stock boards	14.00 @[illegible]
Common boards	14.00 @[illegible]
Joist, scantling, small timber, fencing, etc., 16 feet and under, green	12.00 @[illegible]
Joist and scantling, 18 to 24 feet	13.00 @[illegible]
Pickets, square	[illegible]
Pickets, flat	12.00 @[illegible]
Cedar posts, split	14.00 @[illegible]
Cedar posts, round	17.00 @[illegible]
Lath	2.25 @ 2.[illegible]
No. 1 sawed shingles	1.50 @ 2.[illegible]
A or Star	3.50 @[illegible]
Shingles on track	3.12½ @[illegible]
No. 1 sawed	1.25 @ 1.50

Three dollars per car to be added when transferred, which charge follows the shingles.

Thickness—Five shingles to be two inches in thickness.

Length—Sixteen inches.

HARDWOOD.

Black-Walnut — Counters, $100.00@150.00; clear, $65.00@85.00; common, $35.00@50.00; cull, $20.00@35.00; flooring, $80.00.

Ash—Clear, $28.00@40.00; common, $18.00@25.00; cull, $10.00@15.00; flooring, $30.00@40.00.

Oak—Clear, $26.00@40.00; common, $18.00@25.00; cull, $8.00@15.00.

Hickory—Clear, $28.00@50.00; common, $20.00@35.00; cull, $12.00@18.00.

Maple—Clear, $22.00@35.00; common, $18.00@25.00; cull, $10.00@15.00.

Butternut—Clear, $35.00@60.00; common, $20.00@30.00.

Cherry—Clear, $40.00@60.00; common, $20.00@35.00; cull, $12.00@18.00.

Whitewood—Clear, $30.00@40.00; common, $20.00@25.00; cull, $10.00@15.00.

Wagon Stock—Hickory axles, per set, $1.00@1.[illegible]; wagon poles, each, 45@55c; box boards, $30.00@[illegible].

Florida red cedar, 35c per ft; mahogany, 20@40c; do counters, 50c; rosewood, 50@80c; white holly, [illegible]

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 3—11 a. m.—Market unchanged. Flour, 27@28s. Wheat—winter, 11s 10d@12s 3d. Corn, 32s@32s 3d. Pork, 72s@72s 6d. Lard, 40s.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 3—2 p. m.—Market unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 3—5 p. m.—Cotton—Dull and easier; middling upland, 8½@8⅝d; Orleans, 9½d. Sales, 10,000 bales; American, 6,000; speculation and export, 1,000; sales of upland on the basis of good ordinary shipped in October and November, at 8¼d.

Breadstuffs—Quiet and unchanged.

Provisions—Unchanged.

LONDON, Oct. 3—5 p. m.—The amount of bullion gone into the Bank on balance to-day is £45,000. The rate of discount in open market for three months' bills is 8 per cent, the same as the Bank rate. The rate for money at the Stock Exchange on Government securities was 7 per cent. Consols for money, 92½@[illegible]; on account, 92½. United States bonds—5-20s of '65, 93; do of '67, 96½; 10-40s, 90½; new 5s, [illegible] 38½.

PARIS, Oct. 3.—Rentes, 56f 25c.

The Live-Stock Markets.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 3.—CATTLE—The market was very dull, and prices without material change. Sales include 2,800 extra Pennsylvania and Western steers at $6.75@7.25; fair to good do, $5.50@6.50; common, $4.00@5.00 per cwt, gross. Cows unchanged.

SHEEP—In fair demand; sales, 12,000 head at $4.50@6.00.

HOGS—Unchanged; sales, 6,509 head at $8.50@[illegible]

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Nov. 3.—BEEVES—Fresh receipts, [illegible] cars or 6,150 head, making 9,640 head for the week. The market was dull and depressed. Prices fell off [illegible]@½c per lb. The quality was not up to the average; extra selections sold at 12½c; Texas and Cherokee cattle sold at 6@9½c per lb, mainly at [illegible] 7½c. Sales in steers: Texas, 5½ cwt, [illegible] erage, 6@9½c per lb, to dress 56 lbs; 7 [illegible] do, 7½ cwt, at 7½c; 4 cars do, 6 cwt, at [illegible] 8 cars do, 4½ cwt, at 6½c; 2 cars of Indiana steers, [illegible] cwt, at 9c; 9 cars do, 8 cwt, at 11@11½c; [illegible] Illinois steers, 8½ cwt, at 9½@10c; 11 cars do, [illegible] cwt, at 9½@10½c; 8 cars do, 6½ cwt, at [illegible] do, 6½c cwt, at 9½@10½c; 7 cars do, 7½ cwt, at [illegible] 4 cars do, 8½ cwt, at 10½c; 4 cars do, 8 cwt, [illegible] 5 cars of Kentucky steers, 7 cwt, at 10@11c; [illegible] 7½ cwt, at 10½@12c; 4 cars do, 7 cwt, [illegible] cars do, 5½ cwt, at 8½c; 3 cars of Ohio do, [illegible] 8½c; 7 cars at 10½c; and 4 cars of Virginia [illegible] cwt, at 10½@12c.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Fresh receipts, [illegible] head, making 27,799 for the week. The market was overstocked, and, at a decline of ½c per lb, [illegible] slow. Sheep ranged from 3½c to 5½c [illegible] from 5c to 6½c, with a few extra at [illegible]

n the sales were 1 car of Ohio sheep, av 96 lbs, at 5c; 1 car do, av 71 lbs, at 5¼c; 1 car do, av 80 lbs, at 4¾c; 2 cars do, av 93 lbs, at 5¼c; ½ car do, av 82 lbs, at 4½c; 1 car State do, av 79½ lbs, at 5c; 1 car do, av 89 lbs, at 5¾c; 1 car Canada sheep and lambs, mixed, av 85 lbs, at 6¼c; 1 car do, av 86 lbs, at 6c; 1 car Canada lambs, av 74 lbs, at 6¼c; 1 car do, av 77 lbs, at 6c; 1 car do, av 73 lbs, at 6¼c; 1 car do, av 81 lbs, at 7¾c; 1 car State lambs, av 67 lbs, at 6¾c; 2 cars Canada and State sheep, mixed, av 92 lbs, at 9c; 1 car do, av 90 lbs, at 7c; 1 car Canada and State lambs, av 70½ lbs, at 6¾c; and 1 car do, av 81 lbs, at 6¾c.

SWINE—Receipts, 120 cars, or 13,600 hogs, making 44,260 for the week. Live hogs were dull at 4⅞@4¾c ₽ lb; 9½ cars, 200 lbs average, sold at 4¾c. Dressed hogs dropped to 5@5⅞c extremes.

EAST LIBERTY.

EAST LIBERTY, Oct. 3.—CATTLE—Arrivals, including Saturday and Sunday, 99 cars; no sales.

HOGS—Arrivals, including Saturday and Sunday, 145 cars. Best Philadelphia, $4.40@4.60; Yorkers, $4.00@4.25.

SHEEP—Arrivals, including Saturday and Sunday, 1½ cars. No sales.

New York Dry-Goods Market.

NEW YORK, Nov. 3.—The distribution of domestic fabrics was very languid to-day, but a less feverish and excited feeling pervades the market, and confidence is slowly returning. The market for cotton goods is quiet but steady at greatly reduced quotations. Wool and cotton flannels are in moderate demand; prints in steady request; cloths, cassimeres, and overcoatings firm; hosiery dull; foreign goods in active request, except dress goods, which are lower in price.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Nov. 3.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour—Receipts 20,122 brls; market dull and slightly in buyers' favor, at $5.20@5.50 for superfine Western and State; $6.00@6.40 for common to good extra Western and State; $6.40@7.00 for good to choice do; $7.00@7.65 for white wheat extra; $6.10@7.75 for extra Ohio; $6.35@10.75 for St. Louis. Rye flour dull and declining at $4.35@5.35. Corn meal firm at $3.10@3.65 for Western. Grain—Wheat—Receipts, 166,163 bu. Wheat opened a shade better, but closed dull and declining at $1.34@1.35 for No. 3 spring; $1.25 Nos. 2 and 3 spring mixed; $1.35@1.36 No. 2 Chicago; $1.36 Northwest spring; $1.33@1.35 Iowa spring; $1.40 No. 2 Milwaukee; $1.47@1.50 for winter red Western. Rye, 88@94c for Western and State. Barley dull and heavy; No. 2 Chicago, $1.00. Malt quiet and heavy. Corn—Receipts, 181,253 bu; the market rules in favor of buyers; 60@60½c for round yellow. Oats—Receipts, 21,800 bu; the market is a shade better at 46@47c for new mixed Western; 48@49½c for white Western.

EGGS—Quiet and steady at 25½@26c for Western and Canada.

HAY—Quiet and unchanged.

HOPS—Dull and unchanged.

GROCERIES—Coffee dull and unchanged. Sugar very dull and lower; fair to good refining, 7@7¼c; a cargo of Cuba sold for 7@7⅛c. Molasses dull and unchanged. Rice dull and nominally unchanged.

PETROLEUM—Dull at 5½c for crude, and 15c for refined.

STOCKS OF GRAIN IN WAREHOUSE, NOV. 1, 1873.

Wheat, bu	1,596,560
Corn, bu	2,951,993
Oats, bu	630,066
Rye, bu	23,804
Barley, bu	109,981
Malt, bu	91,460

PROVISIONS—Pork steady; new mess, $14.75@15.00. Beef and cut meats unchanged. Middles firm for spot, but weak for futures; long clear, spot, 8⅜c; long and short 6¾c; short clear, January, 7@7⅛c. Lard a shade firmer, with a good business; old steam, 7⅛@7⅜c.

BUTTER AND CHEESE—Unchanged.

WHISKY—Firm and fairly active at 91½c.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Nov. 3.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat, fair inquiry; scarce; sales, 800 bu No. 1 Milwaukee at $1.30. Corn fair demand and firm; sales, 30,000 bu No. 2 Western at 49c. Oats heavy; inactive. Rye neglected. Barley dull.

FREIGHTS—Wheat, 12½c; corn 11c; oats, 7½c.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 3.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and declining; extra, $5.50@6.50. Wheat quiet and steady; red, $1.45@1.50; amber, $1.58@1.60; No. 1 spring, $1.35@1.40. Rye nominal. Corn firmer and higher; yellow, 65c; mixed Western, 63@64c. Oats dull; white and mixed, 43@48c.

PETROLEUM—Dull; crude, 10½c; refined, 15⅛@16c.

WHISKY—Business slack; quotations lower at 92@94c.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 3.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet and unchanged. Corn—Mixed Western, 64c. Oats—Western mixed, 48@49c; do white, 50@51c. Rye quiet at 80@87c.

PROVISIONS—Dull and unsettled. Mess pork, $15.25@15.50. Bulk meats—Shoulders, 6⅛@6⅜c; clear rib sides, 6@6½c. Bacon—Shoulders, 6¾@8½c; clear rib sides, 8c. Sugar-cured hams, 13@13½c. Lard, 7¾@8c.

BUTTER—Western firm; choice rolls and tub, 25@30c.

COFFEE—Quiet and firm; fair to prime Rio cargoes, 20¼@22½c.

WHISKY—Quiet at 93c.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 3.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull and drooping; only small sample lots sold; No. 2 red fall, $1.48 bid. Corn dull and lower; No. 2, 37@37½c on east track; 44½c in east elevator, cash and November. Oats easier; No. 2, 32½c. Barley dull; No. 2, $1.27½. Rye dull; No. 2, 63c.

WHISKY—Steady at 90c.

PROVISIONS—Pork—None here. Bulk meats lower; packed clear sides, 6¾c; round lots loose clear rib delivered here at a fraction over 5c. Bacon dull; only small order trade. Lard dull; only retail business.

HOGS—Dull at $3.40@3.70, with the bulk of the sales at $3.50. Receipts of hogs, 3,690.

CATTLE—Best grades wanted; fair to good wintered Texan, $3.00@3.75; fair to extra natives, $4.00@4.85.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 3.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and lower at $6.25@6.35. Wheat firmer at $1.30@1.35. Corn quiet; old ear, 42@43c. Rye quiet at 74@75c. Oats quiet at 33@42c. Barley quiet and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork steady; sales at $12.50. Lard, kettle jobbing at 7@7¼c, steam held at 6¾c. Bulk shoulders nominal for old at 5c. Old sides quiet; clear rib, 5c; clear, 5⅛@5¼c. Bacon shoulders dull at 6½c; sides steady; clear rib 6c; clear 6¾c.

HOGS—Active at $3.70@3.90.

WHISKY—Quiet at 86c.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, Nov. 3.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm. Wheat in fair demand and higher; amber Michigan, $1.31½@1.35½ spot; $1.40@1.40½ December; No. 2 red, $1.31@1.32 spot; $1.34@1.35½ seller December. Corn quiet; high mixed, 42½@43½c cash; low mixed, 40c. Oats dull and unchanged.

FREIGHTS—Dull and unchanged.

CLOVER SEED—$4.80.

DRESSED HOGS—$5.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 600 brls; wheat, 8,000 bu; corn, 22,000 bu; oats, 10,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 850 brls; wheat, 25,000 bu; corn, 34,000 bu; oats, 10,000 bu.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 3.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Quiet. Mess pork, $13.50@14.00. Bacon shoulders, 6½c; clear rib, 6¾@6⅞c; clear, 7c. Sugar-cured hams, 11@12c. Lard—Tierce, 8@8½c.

WHISKY—Nominal.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 3.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; No. 1, $1.09½; No. 2, $1.04¾, cash; $1.04⅞ November; $1.04¾ December. Oats quiet and unchanged; No. 2, 29c. Corn steady; No. 2, 38½c. Rye steady; No. 1, 63c. Barley irregular; No. 2, $1.30.

FREIGHTS—To Buffalo, 9c; to Oswego, 13c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 5,000 brls; wheat, 120,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 2,000 brls; wheat, 224,000 bu.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, Nov. 3.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat steady; extra, $1.45@1.46½; No. 1, $1.39½@1.41½. Corn steady at 47c. Oats in good demand at 36c.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 3.—BREADSTUFFS—Grain dull, but prices steadier. Wheat held; No. 1, $1.43@1.44; No. 2, $1.30. Corn—48@50c for low mixed; 52c for high mixed. Oats—No. 1 State, 42c; No. 2 do, 40c; white, 46c.

PETROLEUM—Steady; standard white, 14c.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 3.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm; double, 6½c; treble, 7½@8½c; family, 9@9½c. Corn easier; mixed, 74c; white, 76@76c. Oats firm at 52@53c for choice. Bran dull at $1.02½@1.05.

HAY—Firm; prime, $23.50@25.00; choice, $27.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork in better demand at $15.25. Dry salt meats—Shoulders, 7c. Bacon in good jobbing demand; shoulders and clear rib, 7½@7½c; clear, 8¼@8½c. Hams not in demand. Lard scarce and dull; tierce, 8½@9c; keg, 10c.

SUGAR—In fair demand; tendency downward; common, 7½c; fair, 8½@8¾c; good fair to fully fair, 9@9½c; second tea, clarified, 10½@10½c.

MOLASSES—54@55c; prime to choice, 56@58c.

WHISKY—Louisiana, 96; Cincinnati, $1.02.

COFFEE—22@23½c.

CORN MEAL—$3.50.

COTTON—In fair demand; sales, 3,900 bales; prices lower; good ordinary to strict good ordinary at 13¼@13½c; low middlings to strict low middlings, 14@14½c; middlings to good middlings, 15¼@16 1-25c. Receipts, 12,376 bales; no exports; stock, 66,938.

MONETARY—Gold, 107@108. Currency closed at 3¼@4. Sterling, bankers', 14@15; sight, 1¾@2 for certified checks.

A London Street-Character Dead.

One of the street-characters of London is dead. Visitors to the English capital may not have forgotten the numerous evidences of artistic skill in chalk which met the eye on a more than usually clear bit of pavement opposite the Duke of Devonshire's house in Piccadilly. Exquisitely blue mackerel, an orange or two, occasionally a lemon, a piece of willow-pattern plate, a slice of salmon, very pinky, and a beautifully-devised scroll displaying most wonderful specimens of round hand-writing: these were usually the pretty specimens of chalk-drawing which were exhibited on the St. James Park side pavement of London's fashionable thoroughfare on summer mornings. The exhibitor was generally a cripple, who, from morning till evening, engaged himself in wearing a box of chalks, touching up the back fin of the mackerel, or smoothing off the roughness from the skin of the lemon.

Superficial thinkers, glancing at the surface of things only, imagined that the cripple was the drawer, and gave him the pence accordingly, but the men who were up to the dodges of London street beggars knew otherwise. The drawings were done in the night and let to the highest bidder in the morning. The man who engaged in this singular but not unprofitable occupation of selling the copyright and authorship of his drawings was named Williams, and bore a high character for fair dealing among London tramps on the lookout for an easy outdoor job. The drawer of the sky-blue mackerel is dead, and the void thus created in the ranks of London street characters will not be easily filled.

THE EXPOSITION.

What the American Watch Company Has to Show.

Excursion Trains To-Day—The Musical Programme.

The Exposition, notwithstanding the immense counter-attraction of the naturalization-mill which Dan O'Hara's pets are running in the Criminal Court building, was very well attended. It seems a pity that the show, which just now is at its zenith, should be closed so soon. Although some 600,000 people have already gazed upon its beauties, it is safe to say that, if kept open for another month, the remainder of the million would be made up, and 400,000 more people made happy by a view of what a two-year old city can do in the way of getting up a show. The managers of the Exposition have already had a number of applications from exhibitors to allow the Exposition to remain open for at least a week longer, and the prospect is that they will accede to the request. In the event of their so doing, it would be well for the managers to get up some special attractions, by which the Chicago public, who have seen enough of the show, as such, might be again lured within the building. One of the finest displays in the Exposition is that of the

AMERICAN WATCH COMPANY OF WALTHAM,

whose show is surmounted by a beautifully carved clock which, with carved side-pieces, is put up for sale at the nice little sum of $3,000. A review of the various instruments which have been devised by man, since the creation of time, to divide that invaluable commodity into useful fractions and record its progress would naturally begin with the sun-dial, and, running the gamut of hour-glasses, clepsydræ and eight-day clocks about eight feet in height, would find its end in the American Waltham watch, which may be considered one of the grandest triumphs of the genius of American mechanism. The clumsy time-keepers of ancient days are interesting only when one considers how inappropriate they would prove now-a-days, when punctuality is the soul and safety of many businesses in which the gravest matters, frequently human life, are involved. Fancy forgetful Beane, relying upon an hour-glass to run his coal-train by, and giving as an excuse for his murdering a dozen railroad passengers that he forgot to turn it over once or twice! Railroading, telegraphing, navigation, and other businesses, though in a somewhat less degree, are all dependent upon correct time-keepers for their proper conduct. For some years the "English" watch was the great one for reliability, but American ingenuity could not remain behind, and, after rapid progress in the art of watchmaking, in which all that was good in foreign watches was utilized and improved upon, and all that was deemed not good, or unnecessary, rejected, the acme was reached in the watch as turned out by the watch factory at Waltham, Mass., and as displayed in the Chicago Exposition. The show of the American Watch Company is all in a single case, and it is only when one examines the many beautiful specimens of watch workmanship that the fact is realized that the modest little case contains some $20,000 worth of watches. There are to be found watches of all kinds and grades, from the simple movement which retails at a price in the vicinity of $13 or $14, up to the solid, nabob-like, gold hunting-cased timepiece which can be purchased at somewhere near $300. To those who have an eye for the beautiful in mechanism, the fifty different "movements" whose working is exposed to view cannot fail to prove highly interesting, especially when it is considered that each and every part of the delicate structures are made by machinery on a given pattern, and are changeable with the same parts of another watch of the same grade, or with similar parts ordered from the manufactory. Thus, if the owner of a $200 watch breaks any part of it he is not at the mercy of an avaricious watchmaker, whose charges are gauged more by the apparent paying powers of his customer, but simply orders a new part, similar to that broken, from the factory, which, on being put in place, will be found to work as well as the old one.

The American Watch Company is the only one in the world which manufactures a complete watch, and consequently it is in the way of the style of the cases always up to time, and when one of their inventive geniuses strikes a happy idea they are a little ahead. Thus, at present, their satin-silver cases, an invention of the Company, are particularly beautiful, and have made a very favorable impression in the fashionable world. By a peculiar process, the silver surface of the case, is made to shade just like a piece of rich satin, and the effect of a background of this nature, setting off a beautifully graved bird or other graceful object, is extremely elegant. One of the most noticeable of the time-pieces exposed to view, is the Crescent-street railroad watch, which is universally favored by railroad men, it being constructed especially with a view to run straight ahead regardless of the jars and jolts which are always very sensibly felt all over a moving railroad train, and which frequently stop ordinary watches.

One of the most elegant watches in the American Watch Company's show, is the Ladies' stem-winder. This is a great favorite with the ladies, not only on account of elegance, but very largely because it is a stem-winder. The bother of hunting up a missing key, is a thing a lady should never be asked to endure, when a gallant watch company has sent forth a watch one extremity of whose stem, acts for that purpose. This same stem-winding, is an old invention, but one which lay shelved for years as impracticable for useful purposes, or until the genius of American watchmaking adapted it to every day use, and made the Waltham ladies' stem-winder the great favorite it is at the present day. This watch, encased in satin-finished silver, with gold, or oxydized silver trimmings, is one that would set any lady a-longing.

One great reason of the success of the American Company's watches is the fact that, while the Company are ever on the alert for improvements, they never make a change which is not an improvement. The great aim of theirs is to simplify the "movement" as much as possible, and how far this has been accomplished can be realized from the statement of the fact that their watches, as compared with the best English watches, have just one-quarter of the number of pieces. The work done at the American Watch Company's works is something immense, 950 workmen being kept in constant employment. These are engaged in turning out watches of fifteen different grades, and of many different styles in each grade, the prices of the different watches varying according to both the movements and the cases. Thus, a man wishing a handsome watch can expend the bulk of his money on a costly case, in which a moderately-priced movement can be fitted; another man wanting to get the worth of his money in a reliable time piece, can have one of the costliest movements placed in an inexpensive case. The American Watch Company is bound to succeed in pleasing everybody, and is not going to give up being the biggest watchmaking concern in the world while a vest-pocket or a lady's belt is unoccupied by one of its elegant watches.

EXCURSION TRAINS.

The Chicago & Northwestern Railroad will sell excursion tickets at one fare and one-fifth from all points within 125 miles of Chicago, from Nov. 4 to Nov. 8, inclusive, good to return at any time to Monday, Nov. 10, inclusive; and from all other stations, good to include the 7th coming, and returning till Monday, the 10th, inclusive.

THE MUSIC.

The musical programme to-day is as follows:

AFTERNOON.

1. March—"The Grenadiers" .... Godfrey
2. Potpourri from "La Dame Blanche" .... Boieldieu
3. Overture—"Cinderella" .... Rossini
4. Selection from "Dinorah" .... Meyerbeer
5. Polka concertante .... Bilse
6. Fantasie from "Faust" .... Gounod
7. Overture—"Le Roi d' Yvetot" .... Adam
8. Potpourri—"Sounds from Erin" .... Beyer
9. Galop—"Four-in-Hand" .... Dietrich

EVENING.

1. March—"Louisen" .... Faust
2. Overture—"Caliph of Bagdad" .... Boieldieu
3. Selection from "Martha" .... Flotow
4. Finale from "Rigoletto" .... Verdi
5. Waltzes—"Marien" .... Strauss
6. Prelude from "Il Guiramento" .... Mercadante
7. Overture—"Fra Diavolo" .... Auber
8. Potpourri from "Fleur de The" .... Offenbach
9. Galop—"Madcap" .... Faust

THE CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS IN COUNCIL.

A meeting was held yesterday morning at No. 51 LaSalle street, by the various representatives of the charitable institutions of the city, to take action regarding a proposition of the Executive Committee of the Exposition. The following named were present: The Rev. Mr. Boring, Mr. Billings, Mrs. H. Sayres, Mrs. E. F. Pulsifer, Mrs. Dr. Dyas, Mrs. C. Glazier, Mrs. A. Officer, Mrs. W. Wheeler, Mrs. W. Warren, Mrs. Goudy, Mrs. Ewing, Mrs. Norcross, Mrs. Kate N. Doggett, Mrs. F. M. Mitchell, Mrs. M. C. Johnson, Mrs. J. E. Young, Mrs. E. G. Hall, Mrs. G. B. Marsh, and the President of the Young Men's Christian Association.

The chair was taken by the Rev. Clinton Locke, who stated the object of the meeting. He said the proposition of the Executive Committee was rather equivocal in its nature, they stipulating that the well-wishers of the charitable institutions purchase tickets from them, at 25 cents apiece, and be allowed to sell them, subject to certain restrictions, at 50 cents each. One of the restrictions was that no ticket should be sold within a radius of two blocks of the Exposition building.

Many of the ladies present urged that, in its first shape, the offer of the Committee was not a tempting one. It was apparent that the Exposition would be a great benefiter by their exertions to sell tickets, and, as the charitable institutions of the city were in great need, it would be impolitic to exhaust their field of charity by such a course. The suggestion was thrown out that the exhibitors be requested to remain a day or two after the close of the Exposition proper, when the charitable institutions might secure the building and run the show for their own benefit, and add such special attractions as might be judged fitting. The representative of the Young Men's Christian Association stated that they had already accepted the offer of the Exposition Board, which he understood to extend over the whole week, and had persons out busy selling tickets.

The following resolution was then put to the meeting, and unanimously adopted, the meeting at the same time stating that they looked upon the offer of the Exposition Committee as a most kindly and generous one:

Resolved, That it be left to the charitable associations individually to accept or decline the propositions of the Executive Committee of the Exposition.

The meeting then adjourned.

How His Name Was Spelt.

A story is told by the Boston *Transcript* at the expense of a distinguished theological professor at Andover, Mass., whose usually retentive memory is occasionally a little treacherous on proper names. While visiting a neighboring city some time since, as he stood upon the depot platform, waiting for a train, a gentleman stepped up, accosted the Professor, shook hands warmly, and began numerous inquiries in regard to members of his family and the good friends living in A——. The Professor was puzzled; the face of his cordial friend was quite familiar, and he was evidently no stranger to himself or family, but to recall his name was beyond any effort of memory. The Professor joined in a lively conversation, disliking to make the awkward inquiry, and hoping for some chance word to reveal the name of his friend, but it came not, and as the conversation went on the ignorance became more and more embarrassing. At last a happy thought came to the Professor; he would get it without asking. So, with an indifferent air he asked, "Let me see, I forget how to spell your name." But, alas for the expedient! With a curious smile his friend replied, "Well, usually I spell it J-o-n-e-s."

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

18 ELDRIDGE-COURT—TWO DESIRABLE FRONT rooms, en suite or single, to rent, with board. Reference required.

43 HUBBARD-COURT—FIRST-CLASS BOARD for ladies and gentlemen $4 to $5.50 per week, with use of piano. Day board, $4.

49 HUBBARD-COURT—ROOMS AND BOARD for gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen. Accommodation for day-boarders.

396 MICHIGAN-AV.—A HANDSOME, LARGE, furnished front room to rent, with board, suitable for gentleman and lady or two gentlemen; references required.

499 SOUTH DEARBORN-ST. (BURNSIDE), near Twenty-ninth—Fine rooms with excellent board and every hotel and home comfort. Prices positively only one-half charged by smaller houses.

607 MICHIGAN-AV.—TO RENT, WITH BOARD, two connecting rooms on first floor, in most desirable neighborhood.

754 MICHIGAN-AV.—ONE LARGE FURNISHED room, with board; also, single room.

1198 PRAIRIE-AV.—A SECOND STORY ROOM, with board, for gentleman and wife; all modern conveniences; price reasonable. Call to-day.

WABASH-AV., NEAR TWENTY-SIXTH-ST.—A good room, warmed with furnace and first-class board, in genteel family for one gentleman; $10 per week. Address V 64, Tribune office.

WABASH-AV., NEAR TWENTY-SECOND-ST.—large, handsomely-furnished room, lower floor, for two or four gentlemen, with board; or gentleman and wife; also one double and one single room. Address Q 28, Tribune office.

West Side.

12 SOUTH SANGAMON-ST.—LARGE, NICELY-furnished rooms to rent, with board; well warmed, lighted, and pleasant. Terms reasonable.

135 SOUTH PEORIA-ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS, with board.

279 WARREN-AV.—VERY PLEASANT SUITE of south-front rooms, with first-class board, in private family. One block from Madison-st. cars.

336 WEST ADAMS-ST.—CAN ACCOMMODATE persons desiring board with a large room nicely furnished; also a single room; first-class table.

460 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—ONE SUITE OF unfurnished front rooms on second floor, and one back parlor, furnished or unfurnished, with board.

WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—A GENTLEMAN AND wife can find pleasant room and a good table in a private family. House has all modern improvements. Address, for one week, W 28, Tribune office.

Hotels.

ATLANTIC HOTEL—VAN BUREN AND SHERMAN-sts., opposite Rock Island depot—Elegant rooms, good board, at reasonable rates; transient, $2.50 per day; first-class in every particular.

MICHIGAN AVENUE HOTEL (LATE TREMONT House), furnished rooms for gentlemen. This hotel is under entire new management.

SANDS HOUSE, 116 AND 118 FIFTH-AV., ELEGANT rooms, with board, at reasonable rates. Transient, $2 per day. Day board, $5 per week.

Country.

NEW HOTEL AT ENGLEWOOD, ILL., CORNER Sixty-third-st. and Wentworth-av., now open to the public. J. READ, G. SHERWOOD, Proprietors.

Miscellaneous.

A FIRST-CLASS ROOM, WITH BOARD, WOULD be given in exchange for jewelry or silverware. Address D 89, Tribune office.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—BY A GENTLEMAN WITH UNEXCEPtionable references, a comfortable winter room in a private house, with breakfast at 8 and dinner at 6, or simply breakfast. No further west than Sangamon-st., nor south than Eldridge-court. Address D 91, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY A YOUNG MAN IN A NICE PRIVATE family where good board can be obtained; must be within 6 blocks of corner Wells-st. and Chicago-av. Address R. SEIDEL, 181 East Chicago-av.

BOARD IN A PRIVATE FAMILY—BREAKFAST and tea—by a bachelor. Address, stating terms, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—FINE HOUSE AND LOT, SOUTH Side, value $22,000, for acre property.
Frame house and lot, valued at $3,500, for a good farm.
Cottage and lot for farm worth $3,500.
Two-story frame house and lot 25x125, for lots and cash.
72x125 on Prairie-av. for house and lot.
Two-story double frame house and lot, rented for $116 per month, for good city lot. Also 147x175 on Green Bay road for retail business lot on State or Clark-sts.; will pay difference. A nice little cottage and lot on South Side for sale at a bargain.
We want some cash customers for bargains in houses and lots and several acre tracts. HILL & BLISS, 94 Dearborn-st.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR AN IMPROVED FARM, house and lot in city and 50 lots between Fifty-second and Fifty-third-sts.
45 lots at Forest Hill for a residence from $7,000 to $10,000.
22 lots near Brighton for improved property.
Several half-acre lots 50 minutes' ride from city for city property, and will assume incumbrances.
Good suburban property for selected Western lands, from 250 to 2,000 acres.
House and lot in city in Michigan and 604 acres of Wisconsin land, with $5,000 cash, for city property; will assume incumbrance.
LINGLE & DARLOW, 125 Dearborn-st.

TO EXCHANGE—SALABLE LIQUORS FOR FINE gold watch and chain. Address D 92, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—WE OFFER ON UNUSUAL terms three elegant sandstone-front 3-story and basement dwellings, with 2-story brick barns, on Indiana-av., northeast corner of Thirty-third-st. Price of inside house, $12,000. WETHERELL, PUTNAM & CO., 94 Washington-st.

TO EXCHANGE—A GOOD BUILDING WORTH $300,000; incumbrance, $150,000; will take suburban acre property for difference. D. COLE & SON, 182 West Madison-st.

TO EXCHANGE—WELL LOCATED SUBURBAN lots for houses on leased ground or other personal property, or real estate. Incumbrances assumed and cash furnished. TRUESDELL & BROWN, 175 West Madison-st.

TO EXCHANGE—WELL LOCATED REAL ESTATE for building material, carpenter or mason work. TRUESDELL & BROWN, 175 West Madison-st.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—A 2-STORY BRICK house and lot on Wabash-av., north of Twelfth-st., for an interest in a profitable mercantile business. Address K 23, Tribune office.

SEWING MACHINES.

A FIRST-CLASS GROVER & BAKER LATE IMproved family sewing-machine in perfect order, equal to new; cost $70; price $25. No. 643 Michigan-av.

BUY YOUR SINGER MACHINES FROM THE regular office, at 215 South Halsted-st. Machines sold on monthly payments and rented. Open evenings.

GROVER & BAKER'S SEWING MACHINES—General Office, 150 State-st.; Branch Office, corner Halsted and Randolph-sts. Persons having old Grover & Baker machines are invited to call and see the new improvements and hear something to their advantage.

SEVERAL IMPROVED FAMILY, AND ONE MEdium Singer machine; also two Grover & Baker Improved, for sale cheap, at 125 Clark-st., Room 3.

WILLCOX & GIBBS, THE BEST FAMILY SEWING machine. Thread, needles, oil and repairing. Willcox & Gibbs S. M. Co., corner Wabash-av. and Adams-st.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A FINE BRINDLE ENGLISH BULL dog. Address V 54, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS ST. LOUIS TICKETS by either route constantly on hand, and will be delivered at $9 each. Regular rate, $11. Address V 23, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—125 FEET SHELVING, SIX COUNters, etc., almost new, suitable for dry goods, clothing, or notion stores, at 602 South Halsted-st.

FOR SALE—GOVERNMENT CLOTHING OF ALL kinds, wholesale and retail, at GOVERNMENT GOODS DEPOT, Nos. 195 and 197 East Lake-st., Chicago, Ill.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—TO MEN OF SMALL MEANS—CHEAP lots in each of the three Divisions of the city, in the immediate vicinity of churches and schools.
Lots fronting Robey-st., just north of Division, at from $800 to $1,000 each.
Lots on Montana and Dunning-sts., and on Racine and Fullerton-avs., at from $800 to $1,800 each.
Lots on Clybourn-place, near Wood and Robey-sts., at from $600 to $800 each.
Lots on Division-st., near Robey, at from $1,200 to $2,000 each.
Lots on First-st., just west of Western-av., $500 each.
Lots on Lake-st., 220 feet deep, east of Central Park, $1,500 each.
Lots on Park-av. and Lake-st., $40 to $60 per foot; east of California-av.
Lots on Washington-st., east of Kedzie-av., $1,875 each.
Lots on Park and Warren-avs., near Central Park, $1,000 to $1,500 each.
Lots on Crawford-av., opposite Northwestern car-shops, $700 to $800.
Lots on Lake-st., near Northwestern car-shops, $1,000 each.
Lots on Brown, Walsh, John, Evans, and Eighteenth-sts., at from $800 to $1,800 each.
Lots on Moore, Twenty-second and Ambrose-sts., in the immediate vicinity of McCormick's reaper factory; $700 to $1,100 each.
Lots on Van Buren-st., between Ashland-av. and Paulina-st.; $800 to $1,000 each.
Lots on Archer-av., southwest of Ashland-av., and on the intermediate streets, Thirty-third, Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth-sts., at from $700 to $1,000 each.
Lots on Dashiel, Emerald, Lowe, Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth-sts.; $700 to $750 each.
Lots on Halsted-st., opposite Stock-Yards, and on Forty-seventh, Forty-eighth and Forty-ninth-sts., east of Halsted; $450 to $1,000 each.
Lots on Twenty-fifth, Kossuth and Twenty-sixth-sts.; $1,000 to $1,200 each.
Lots on Jones and Lancaster-sts., west of Ullman and south of Thirty-first-st.; $500 to $700 each.
Lots on Throop-st., between Evans and Harbine, $1,300 to $1,400; on Twelfth-st., west of Robey, $1,300; on Lincoln-st., between Harrison and Polk, $1,300; and on Johnson-st., between Sixteenth and Wright, $1,100.
Apply to W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 85 East Washington-st.

FOR SALE—GOOD LOTS ON THE FOLLOWING streets: State, Burnside, Butterfield, Arnold, Garibaldi, Hanover, Butler, Wallace, Summer, Winter, Murray, and Halsted; also, on Wentworth, Shurtleff, Portland, and Stewart-avs.; also, on Alexander, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth, Napoleon, Twenty-ninth, Earl, Thirtieth, Haven, Thirty-first, Thirty-second, Thirty-third, Thirty-fifth, Thirty-sixth, Thirty-seventh, Fontaine, and Thirty-eighth-sts. Title perfect. Warranty deeds. A very small payment down, 5 years' time, 6 per cent interest. No agency business. Apply to owner. ALBERT CRANE, 118 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—AT PANIC PRICES, A NEAT, COSY, comfortable 10-room frame house, in good repair, with lot 50x200 feet, handsomely laid out, with large forest oaks, just north of Lincoln Park, and accessible by street-cars. To a party desirous of purchasing a nice home cheap, this offers extraordinary inducements. W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 85 East Washington-st.

FOR SALE—C. & N. W. CAR-SHOP LOTS; A FEW left; the last of a block can be bought; $550 each; easy terms; liberal discount for all cash. PHINNEY & LOMBARD, 153 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—$400—ON EASY TERMS—WE HAVE a few of those beautifully-located lots left, situated inside of the old city limits, near street cars and omnibus line, which must be sold this month; title perfect; abstract furnished each purchaser. Call and let us take you to see them. A. G. STOREY & SON, 145 South Clark-st., Room 8.

FOR SALE—WEST TYLER-ST., NEAR ASHLAND-av.—New 2-story and basement brick house, sewer, hot and cold water, etc. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—A NEW BRICK HOUSE, 10 ROOMS, all modern improvements, with brick barn, worth $9,000, for $7,000, if taken at once. You who have been looking for a bargain, this is your chance to get it. Go and see it. Part cash, and part can run for four years. Call Monday or Wednesday, on R. EUGENE CADWELL, 69 Dearborn-st., Rooms 19 and 20.

FOR SALE—$1,000 CASH WILL TAKE A 12-ROOM house, finished last June; also 8-room house on same lot. Two blocks from Union Park. Rent easily for $50. Extra sacrifice for ready money. TRUESDELL & BROWN, 175 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—AT A VERY GREAT BARGAIN—FOREST-av., near Thirty-second-st.—Two lots, 50x125 feet, east front. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—SOUTH GREEN-ST.—TWO 2-STORY frame houses; lot, 50 feet front; near Madison-st. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—MANUFACTURING LOT, 100X115 FT., on the southwest corner of Sebor and Ellsworth-sts. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR ENGLEWOOD or South Chicago acre property clear of incumbrance, two-story house and lot on Harrison-st., east of State. $4,000 incumbrance to be assumed. J. H. KEELER, 145 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, ON INDIANA-AV., south of Sixteenth-st., two-story brick house and lot 25x180, only $7,500; cheap lot taken in part payment. J. H. KEELER, 145 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—GOOD BRICK BUILDING, SUITAble for light manufacturing with power. Favorable school lease. M. VAN ALLEN, 27 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—25 FEET ON BUTTERFIELD-ST., north of Thirty-third.
50 feet on Centre-av., near Adams-st.
50 feet on Jackson-st., east of Centre-av.
25 feet corner Jackson and Paulina-sts.
25 feet on VanBuren-st., near Lincoln.
25 feet on Warren-av., near Robey-st.
MEAD & COE, 153 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—HANDSOME NEW GOTHIC HOUSE, two blocks north of Normal School, east front on graveled street. STORRS & WARE, 94 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—TWO FINE STONE-FRONT HOUSES, corner Wabash-av. and Twenty-fifth-st. We want money and will sell very cheap; and very cheap house and lot on Indiana-av., near Sixteenth-st. Price, just what the ground is worth. Some first-class bargains in houses and lots, West and South Sides. F. EVANS & CO., 160 LaSalle-st. (basement), Bryan Block.

FOR SALE—ASHLAND-AV.—47X150 FEET ON ASHland-av., near Adams-st. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast cor. Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—LOTS IN ENGLEWOOD, NEAR THE Normal School, at a bargain for cash. This is one of the best investments offered. MEAD & COE, 153 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—TWO 5-ACRE BLOCKS AT CLYDE, near depot, with good walks laid; a splendid investment. STORRS & WARE, 94 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—WASHINGTON HEIGHTS—DWELLing-house, 8 rooms, with 100x500 feet of ground. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY RESIdence property, a first-class fruit-farm in Coles County, Ill., splendid improvements on the same. Photographs of some of the improvements can be seen at our office. C. C. THAYER & CO., 186 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—A FARM OF 200 acres, located near Panora, Guthrie County, Iowa. Dry goods or groceries might be accepted in exchange. Address 616 Fourth-st., for one week.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE—FIRST-CLASS RESIdence, or lot not less than 40 feet front, on Michigan, Indiana, Prairie, or Calumet-avs., north of Twenty-second-st. Owners only address P. O. Box 262, naming price and location.

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND—A REDDISH YELLOW STALLION, WITH spot on forehead. Can be got by paying expenses. 408 Twenty-second-st. GEORGE LEORN.

LOST—A PLAN OF A HOUSE, DRAWN BY MR. Gay, Architect, at 90 LaSalle-st. Finder will please leave it at Mr. Souerbry's, Room 17 Oriental Building (122) LaSalle-st., or at 719 West Lake-st., and be paid. T. E. GORDON.

LOST—ON WABASH-AV., BETWEEN HUBBARD-court and Sixteenth-st., a bundle containing a black cashmere polonaise. The finder will be rewarded by leaving it at 593 Wabash-av.

LOST—OR STOLEN—ON WEDNESDAY, OCT. 29, about noon, a fat red cow, milking out of three teats; long horns, with "M. Crowe" printed on them. Anybody, on seeing this cow and looking at her horns, may easily find the owner's name on them, and by bringing her to M. CROWE, 71 Kansas-st., between Loomis and Laflin, one block north of Twelfth, will be liberally rewarded.

LOST—BLACK-AND-TAN TERRIER DOG, ANswering the name of Jack. A liberal reward will be given by leaving at the office of CHILDS & PRINCE, 175 LaSalle-st.

STRAYED—OR STOLEN—ON THE EVENING OF Nov. 3, a black mare, 14½ hands high, hitched to an old democrat wagon. A liberal reward will be paid for the return of the same to Johnston House, corner West Madison and Desplaines-sts.

STOLEN—ON SUNDAY, NOV. 2, 1873, FROM A. Eaton's stable, Nos. 22 and 24 East Adams-st., one bay mare, buggy, and harness; mare 15¼ hands high, 8 years old, dark bay, black tail and mane, rubber-covered trimmings on harness, overhead check, top yacht-box buggy, brown cloth trimmings.

$30 REWARD—$120 LOST, WITH RUBBER band around it, supposed to be dropped in an up-going Blue Island-av. car, Sunday, about 6 o'clock. Address V 62, Tribune office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING AND miscellaneous goods of any kind, by sending a letter to I. GELDER, Loan Office, 364 State-st.

CLOTHES-WRINGERS OF ALL KINDS REPAIRed, new rolls $2 each, $2.50 a pair, new wringers $5 and $6. H. S. THAYER & CO., 29 West Washington-st.

WANTED—ALL WHO ARE LOOKING FOR homes and employment to come to our office, 194 West Monroe-st., to-day. We are offering to the enterprising man or woman that may read this, the best opportunity that you probably ever had to make a home and fortune. In our colony in Colorado you can get 160 acres of the finest agricultural land in the world, with a market at your door. We help you to improve said land; if you need a team or such it will be furnished you, and you can pay for the same in work. We want mechanics; tradesmen, and professional men will do well to go with us, as very soon we will be the county-seat town of a new county, and the junction of two railroads. We furnish first-class tickets very low. If you want to go, come and make your arrangements that we may set a time for starting. GREEN BROS.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS TICKET TO SAN Francisco. Must be cheap. Address G 86, Tribune office.

WILLIAM FRIETTS, DEALER IN EXCELSIOR Double Rubber Weather Strips, store 144 West Harrison-st., Chicago. Send postal card and I will call on you.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

FOR SALE—$600 FOR $300—ANY ONE BUYING the above amount of furniture this week can have my lease of six of the nicest dwelling rooms on the West Side; rent only $10 per month. Address for 3 days, D 88, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—RANGE, BROILER, DINING TABLES, chairs, silverware, show case, at a great bargain if sold at once. Address M 24, Tribune office.

FURNITURE AT A SACRIFICE—A $130 PARLOR suite, 7 pieces, $65; elegant brocatelle sofa and 2 ottomans, price $30; large and elegant oil paintings at one-sixth original cost; marble-top table, $7; elegant secretary for $35. 613 Michigan-av.

WHO PAYS THE HIGHEST PRICE FOR SECOND-hand furniture?—Why, EDWARDS & COHEN, 65 South Canal-st.

MUSICAL.

FIRST-CLASS NEW AND SECOND-HAND PIANOS for sale cheap; tuning and repairing promptly attended to. Apply at No. 186 West Madison-st. W. T. REID & CO.

TO RENT—AND FOR SALE—PIANOS AND ORgans. We make renting a specialty. WM. R. PROSSER & CO., 274 State-st., near Van Buren.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY FRAME HOUSE, 9 ROOMS, bath, etc., 186 South Leavitt-st. Rent $40 per month. Apply at 190 South Leavitt-st.

TO RENT—TWO FIRST-CLASS RESIDENCES, 118 and 122 Cottage Grove-av. Apply to BARKER & WAIT, 156 Dearborn-st., or to M. L. PEARCE, Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—3-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK dwelling, 228 West Monroe-st.; modern improvements. Inquire at 43 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—THE FINE FRAME DWELLING, NO. 747 West Washington-st., gas, hot and cold water, water-closets, stable and carriage-house in rear, with water. Apply to ARTHUR C. DUCAT, 155 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—A PLEASANT COTTAGE OF 6 ROOMS, very desirable; 836 Pratt-place, between Hoyne and Leavitt, and Jackson and VanBuren-sts.

TO RENT—A COMPLETE FURNISHED HOUSE OF 11 rooms, furnace, etc., pleasantly located on Michigan-av., near Thirty-first-st. Rent low to a good tenant. C. W. HENRY, at Snyder & Lee's, 15 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

TO RENT—A COMPLETE FURNISHED HOUSE, including piano, on Warren-av., 12 rooms, and barn, to May 1 or longer. Rent low to a good tenant. SNYDER & LEE, 15 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

TO RENT—3 SIX-ROOM COTTAGES ON TWENTY-seventh-st., almost new, between Garribaldi and Stewart-avs., $20 per month. WM. J. TEWKESBURY, 76 Van Buren-st.

TO RENT—4-STORY BRICK BUILDING, 67 WEST Washington-st., near Clinton. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

TO RENT—A FINE FURNISHED FRONT ROOM, with bedroom and stove, for 2 or 3 gentlemen, at 157 Huron-st.

TO RENT—THREE NEW BRICK HOUSES ON Throop-st.; also 345 Park-av., 901 West Harrison-st., 677 West Erie-st. F. EVANS & CO., 160 LaSalle-st., basement.

TO RENT—HOUSE OF 8 ROOMS, NO. 1322 WAbash-av., near Thirtieth-st; rent reasonable to a good tenant; immediate possession. Inquire of W. H. SAMPSON & CO., 144 LaSalle-st., or on the premises.

TO RENT—FURNISHED COTTAGE, 7 ROOMS, 1496 Prairie-av.; rent, $50 per month; possession given immediately.

TO RENT—A NICE TENEMENT, 745 WEST TYLER-st.; cheap and new carpets for sale. Call at house, or address V 71, Tribune office.

TO RENT—DWELLING 477 HUBBARD-ST., WITH 8 rooms, in good order, at $25. W. WALLER, Room 2, 226 State-st.

TO RENT—FOUR SPLENDID NEW TWO-STORY and brick basement dwellings; hot and cold water on each floor, bay window, marble mantel, wash-trays, etc., corner Harrison and Robey-sts. J. A. WATSON.

TO RENT—A VERY PLEASANT SMALL HOUSE of four rooms, good basement, paved street, rent $20. 11 Depuyster-st.

TO RENT—58 NORTH PEORIA-ST., TWO-STORY house, 9 rooms, bath-room and closets; rent low. Apply at 69 North Sangamon-st.

TO RENT—AT $100 PER MONTH—THE NEW and elegantly-finished dwelling 220 South Morgan-st., two stories, with basement and Mansard roof, pressed brick front, French plate windows, and marble mantels. It contains 12 rooms, laundry, bath-room, water-closets, and hot and cold water throughout. Apply to H. F. TEMPLE, corner Polk and Canal-sts.

TO RENT—2-STORY FRAME HOUSE ON WEST Side, near steam cars and stages; $25; corner house. STORRS & WARE, 94 Washington-st.

TO RENT—A COTTAGE ON EVANS-AV., BEtween Forty-fifth and Forty-sixth-sts. Will rent at low figure to good tenant. JAMES H. HILL, 94 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—HOUSE AND BARN, NO. 594 WABASH-av., near Twelfth. Apply at 594.

TO RENT—2-STORY FRAME HOUSE, SEVEN large rooms with closets, two blocks west of Ashland-av., and three south of VanBuren-st. Rent $25 per month. Address D. W. SHAW, 159 LaSalle-st., basement.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE ON MICHIGAN-av., complete for housekeeping, bath-room, hot and cold water, plenty of closets, piano, &c., immediate possession. Rent moderate to a careful tenant. BASH & SHAPLEY, Room 6, Otis Block.

Suburban.

TO RENT—LAWNDALE—TWO-STORY HOUSE, $20; furnished, $30 per month. Address V 16, Tribune office.

TO RENT—AT $14 OR $16 PER MONTH, TWO houses of 7 and 8 rooms each, at Austin. R. R., 7½ cents. Inquire of Dr. N. W. ABBOTT, 145 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED rooms in second or third story, brick building, have inside blinds, with gas; water and closets same floor; low rent to permanent tenants. Apply at Room 40, 105 West Randolph-st.

TO RENT—HAVING FURNISHED ADDITIONAL rooms within the past week, desirable parties can be accommodated by the day, week, or month. Appointments first-class, charges reasonable. 85 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—SUITES OF ROOMS, SUITABLE FOR housekeeping; gas, water, and water-closets with each; in Thompson's Block, West Madison-st.; will rent either in suites of 3 or 6 rooms; also a number of cottages. By WM. H. THOMPSON, 229 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—THREE PLEASANT UNFURNISHED front rooms, with modern improvements. 299 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—12 TWELFTH-ST., TWO FURNISHED rooms, hot and cold water, and bath-room. Terms moderate.

TO RENT—321 WEST MADISON-ST., CORNER OF Hoyne—Three front rooms, closet, and pantry, with water and gas laid on, suitable for housekeeping. Cars and stages pass regularly before the door. Apply at 317 West Madison-st., up-stairs.

TO RENT—ROOMS, NICELY FURNISHED. Address Q 25, Tribune office.

TO RENT—ONE, TWO, FOUR, OR SIX ROOMS over drug store, corner of Lake and Halsted-sts. A favorable location for a reliable physician. R. MARKS, 198 West Lake-st.

TO RENT—NICELY-FURNISHED ROOMS ON THE first and second floors, by the day or month. Exchange Building, corner Clark and Washington-sts. Apply at Room 50.

TO RENT—UNFURNISHED, WITHOUT BOARD, a large front room, with alcove and a back room; North State-st., south of Chicago-av. Address P 33, Tribune office.

TO RENT—FRONT PARLOR, FURNISHED, WITH gas, $35 per month, with or without board; back parlor, furnished, with gas, $26 per month, with or without board; also, barn to rent. 803 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS, by day, week, or month, from $15 to $20 per month. Room 43, 12 Madison-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS—1100 INDIANA-AV., SINGLE or en suite, nicely furnished, including gas and hot and cold water; terms reasonable; also, a front parlor.

TO RENT—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, TO GENTLEmen, a suite of furnished rooms, with breakfast, fire, gas, and bath; references exchanged. Apply at 946 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS, at $20, $22, and $24 per month; also by the day and week, at the St. Julien European Hotel, 153 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOM, ONE OF THE most desirable locations in the city, to gentlemen only. Apply at 134 Clark-st., corner Madison, fourth floor.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

Stores.

TO RENT—DRUG STORE, 638 SOUTH CANAL-ST., with fixtures complete. Apply at 322 West Twelfth.

TO RENT—STORE—137 TWENTY-SECOND-ST., with dwelling above, or will rent separate. Apply at 94 State-st.

TO RENT—STORE 1418 STATE-ST. WILL RENT cheap for drug store, dry goods, groceries, or shoe store, or any first-class business. Inquire up-stairs in the building.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—100 INDIANA-AV.—A DRY BASEMENT of 4 rooms, with cook stove with water backs, in good order. Rent reasonable.

TO RENT—THE FINE BASEMENT, 50x90, NORTH-west corner Halsted and Harrison-sts. Apply to J. H. KEELER, 145 Clark-st.

TO RENT—THE NICELY FURNISHED HALL OF the Germania Lodge No. 182, A. F. & A. M., at 62 North Clark-st., corner of Michigan, is to let for every evening except Thursday. Lodges will please call for particulars on F. W. HILD, W. M., No. 125 Fifth-av.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE, wholly or part taken out in board of owner, with privilege of other boarders; near business portions; or a suite of rooms, furnished, for light housekeeping. Address PHILADA, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—WELL-FURNISHED HOUSE in desirable location on South Side, for four or six months. Unquestionable references. Address, stating location, terms, &c., C H W, care Carrier 18, Station D, city.

WANTED—TO RENT—A TWO-STORY AND BASEment dwelling on North Side, east of Clark-st. and south of Oak. A reasonable rent will be promptly paid. Address M, Room 9 Custom-House.

WANTED—TO RENT—THREE OR FOUR ROOMS suitable for housekeeping; must have water on the same floor; only two in family. Address, stating terms, which must be moderate, THOMAS T. CHAMBERLAIN, 79 South Sangamon-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—A MODERN HOUSE OF about 8 rooms, situated east of State and South of Sixteenth-st. State location and price. Address OUSHIN, 38 and 40 Lake-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—A WELL-LIGHTED, CLOSE room, for a carpenter shop. State price, size, and location. G. & SON, Box D, 96, Tribune office.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—STEAM ENGINES—AT REDUCED prices, for cash.
One 10-horse portable.
One 12-horse portable.
One 25-horse stationary and boiler.
One 35-horse stationary and boiler.
One pair double hoisting engines, 25-horse, suitable for coal mining, &c.
All first-class work built to order and warranted in all respects.
RICHARDS IRON WORKS, 47 and 49 South Jefferson-st.

FOR SALE—ONE 25-HORSE AND ONE 8-HORSE steam-engine; also one 10-horse boiler, which I will sell very cheap. Call or address T. T. PROSSER, 22 Margaret-st.

FOR SALE—FOUR NEW TUBULAR BOILERS; one 48x12, one 44x12, one 42x12. Also a large assortment of second-hand boilers, portable and stationary engines, a complete line of pulleys, shafting, belting, packing, etc. W. McGREGOR & CO., 23 South Canal-st.

WANTED—20-HORSE POWER BOILER AND ENgine; new or second-hand Ames' preferred; in exchange for carriage, buggy, horses, harness, and cash. E. W. GILLETT, 24 South Water-st.

MUSICAL.

A FIRST-CLASS PIANO TO RENT. B. MAUZY, 78 South Halsted-st.

A SPLENDID TONE ESTEY PARLOR ORGAN, equal to new, full 5 octave; original cost $150; will sell for $60. No. 643 Michigan-av.

PIANOS AT HALF PRICE—$300 WILL BUY A splendid 7-octave rosewood piano, fully warranted. It will pay you to call and see it. 231 Park-av.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

DR. MATHEW AND MADAME MAYNARD, BUSIness and medical mediums, 105 West Madison-st.

MADAME MICHELLE, NATURAL CLAIRVOYant, 136 West Randolph-st. Private entrance.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, Etc.

WANTED—AN OFFICE BOY—ROOM 20 LAKEside Building, corner Clark and Adams-sts. TINKER & GIBSON.

WANTED—A MAN FOR A COAL OFFICE, TO ACT as weigher and clerk. Only those who have had experience and can bring first-class references need apply. Address, with full particulars, stating what salary you want, K 40, Tribune office.

Trades.

WANTED—PLUMBER—348 SOUTH HALSTED-ST. to-morrow morning.

WANTED—TEN GOOD PLASTERERS, THIS morning. Apply to CAMERON & WEIR, 60 Lake-av. Bring tools along.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO LEARN THE photographic art; a good chance for a steady young man. Apply at the Orient, 161 West Madison-st.

WANTED—CARPENTER AND JOINER TO BUILD small cottage within next four weeks, for cash. EDMUND G. STILES, 89 East Madison-st., Room 7.

WANTED—THREE GOOD PLASTERERS. Inquire for 2 days of Mr. FRANK CHAFFEE, at the Builders' Exchange, 153 LaSalle-st., from 10 to 11 o'clock.

WANTED—AN INTELLIGENT BOY TO LEARN sign painting. References required. Apply between 9 and 10 o'clock at 163 East Madison-st.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

WANTED—STAGE-DRIVERS—STEADY, SOBER men can apply at F., O. & B. CO.'S Stable, corner Twenty-ninth and State-sts.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—100 WOOD-CHOPPERS FOR MICHIgan, Indiana, and Ohio, 20 laborers for a coal mine, free fare; 10 limestone quarrymen. Apply to CHRISTIAN & BING, No. 1 South Clark-st., Room 1, up-stairs.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—CANVASSERS CAN MAKE FROM $5 to $10 per day taking orders for a weather-strip that the rubber cannot pull out of. P. P. VALENTINE & CO., General Agents, 132 South Clark-st., cor. Madison.

WANTED—MEN THAT WANT EMPLOYMENT, with a small capital, to sell goods—articles that pay large profits and sell fast. 275 East Madison-st., Room 14.

WANTED—TRAVELING SALESMEN, ACquainted with the fancy goods and notion trade, to sell new and novel goods which we manufacture for the holiday trade. Address CO-OPERATIVE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Springfield, Vt.

WANTED—MEN AND WOMEN OF 16 AND UPwards to sell Prof. Henry's Non-Explosive; sells at sight for 25c and 50c; costs 8c and 15c; best chance in the city to make money. A. RAY, Room 18, 154 East Randolph-st.

WANTED—MAN TO EARN $75 PER WEEK IN the country; farmers preferred. 150 Dearborn-st., Room 9. I. S. RICHARDSON & CO., Patent Solicitors.

WANTED—AGENTS TO BUY STENCIL INK, brushes, and tools of JOHN C. HILTON, Box 96, Chicago.

WANTED—AGENTS TO SELL A NEW ARTICLE that sells in almost every house. 35 per cent profit. Apply at Room 19, No. 145 South Clark-st.

WANTED—MEN IN EVERY TOWN, COUNTY, and State. Biggest chance ever offered to all out of employment. A farmer made $54 last week. One young man cleared $27 in three days. If you want to make money, don't fail to call on or address Chang Chang Manufacturing Company, 99 East Madison-st.

WANTED—TEN YOUNG MEN AND WOMEN, TO whom steady employment and good wages will be given. Call at or address No. 167 South Clark-st., Rooms 17 and 18.

WANTED—LABORERS TO CLEAN OFF BRICK. Apply to P. J. SEXTON, 58 and 60 Pacific-av.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork; must be neat, orderly, and competent. Apply at 48 Seeley-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework; Scandinavian preferred. Apply at 15 South Union-st.

WANTED—GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEWORK in family of four; German or Scandinavian preferred. Call for three days at 920 Michigan-av.

WANTED—GIRL, IN A FAMILY OF TWO PERsons. 13 Hamilton-av, between Monroe and Adams, and Hoyne and Leavitt-sts.

WANTED—GOOD SECOND GIRL, AT 74 TWENTY-fourth-st.; must bring good references.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL OR WOMAN AS COOK; good wages paid; no washing or ironing. Apply at 107 North Wells-st., up-stairs.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—A FIRST-CLASS cook, also dining-room girl, at 472 West Randolph-st. Call for 2 days.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK. References required. 124 Twenty-first-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL, AT 908 MICHIGAN-AV. No Irish need apply.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WHO CAN ALSO DO the ironing and washing for a small family. Apply at 607 North Clark-st.

WANTED—AT 733 WEST JACKSON-ST., A FIRST-class girl to do general housework. Call at once.

WANTED—DOMESTICS—GERMAN AND SCANDInavian girls at the Old Scandinavian Employment Room, No. 50 Superior-st.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork, at 126 South Peoria-st.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK at 481 West Madison-st.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—TWO GOOD BULLION-EMBROIDERers; pleasant room and steady work, all through the winter at good wages. I want none but experienced workmen; no work given out. H. R. CABERRY, 98 Madison-st.

Nurses.

WANTED—A NURSE GIRL AT 484 WEST ADAMS st.

WANTED—NURSE GIRL TO TAKE CHARGE OF child about 2 years old; one who speaks English and comes well-recommended. Apply Wednesday from 10 to 12 a. m. at 1375 Wabash-av.

Laundresses.

WANTED—WASHERS AND IRONERS AT 14 Adams-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—LADIES TO MAKE $3 TO $7 A DAY IN city and country with my rubber goods for ladies and children; a lady made $9 on Saturday. Mrs. PALMER, Room 18, 154 East Randolph-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

AN OLD ESTABLISHED BUSINESS NOW PAYing from $5,000 to $10,000 per year for sale. Capital required about $4,000. Address C 53, Tribune office.

AN OYSTER-HOUSE FOR SALE; LOCATION first-class, being at 74 East Madison-st., near McVicker's Theatre and State-st.; reason for selling, the parties going South. Call at the above number. Capital required only $225.

A FIRST-CLASS GROCERY STORE ON STATE-st., 2 horses, 2 wagons, &c., &c., for sale; amount required, $3,000. Address V 57, Tribune office.

ALL KINDS OF BUSINESS INTERESTS FOR sale or exchange. City, suburban, and country real estate to exchange for stocks of merchandise. Apply to KIMBALL & CO., Room 11 Methodist Church Block.

A PAYING CITY PRESCRIPTION DRUG STORE for sale or exchange for real estate. Other good openings. KIMBALL & CO., Room 11 Methodist Church Block.

BILLIARD SALOON AND SAMPLE ROOM, THE best corner on the South Side, will be sold cheap. Address P 25, Tribune office.

CIGAR AND TOBACCO BUSINESS, SOUTHWEST corner Clark and South Water-sts., for sale; small capital required; excellent chance; first-class location.

I WANT TO SELL MY RESTAURANT, NO. 80 Dearborn-st. I can satisfactorily prove that this is a splendid bargain. Call and see for yourself from 11:30 to 1 o'clock.

MUST BE SOLD TO-DAY: 1 PLUMBING SHOP, 1 meat market, 1 notion store, 1 feed store. HERRON & PARKER, Room 25, 162 Washington-st.

ONE-HALF INTEREST IN THE GRAND CENTRAL Theatre, 64 and 66 South Canal-st., for sale. Also a restaurant at 24 West Randolph-st. Reasons for selling—invalid. J. R. GRAHAM, 24 West Randolph-st.

RARE CHANCE FOR A GOOD HOTEL MAN TO purchase a long lease—Fixtures and furniture of a hotel in Chicago, located in the business part of the city, and doing a fine business. Address A. WISNER, Box 38, Chicago Post-Office.

SALOON AND FIXTURES FOR SALE. APPLY ON the premises, 164 Ashland-av., corner Indiana-st., or at 263 East Randolph-st.

STOCK OF HARDWARE, STOVES, AND HOUSE furnishing goods for sale; a bargain; good trade and good location. Address O 96, Tribune office.

TO HOTEL MEN—THE FURNITURE AND FIXtures of the St. Charles Hotel, 46 and 48 Desplaines-st., for sale at a bargain. If not sold by Thursday next it will be sold at auction.

$1,000 WILL BUY A RETIRING PARTNER'S half interest in a long-established, cash business, paying a clear profit of $500 per month. Stock on hand for amount asked. This is a rare chance and will bear investigation. Cash only need call at 122 LaSalle-st., Room 21.

$4,000 CASH WILL BUY AN A NO. 1 RESTaurant and sample-room near the Court-House with 160 steady boarders. For information, address W 48, Tribune office.

$10,000 CASH ONLY WILL BUY A HALF INterest in a highly genteel cash manufacturing business, paying a clear profit of $10,000 per annum. Business is first-class in every respect. Stock on hand from $12,000 to $15,000, and free from incumbrance. Apply at Room 21, 122 LaSalle-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ALL KINDS OF SECOND-HAND CARRIAGES AND buggies at low prices. Wanted—A wood-worker. 344 Wabash-av. KIT CARSON.

FOR SALE—HARNESSES, SADDLE BRIDLES, surcingles, horse blankets, rubber horse covers, &c., wholesale and retail. Government Goods Depot, 195 and 197 East Lake-st.

FOR SALE—THE HANDSOMEST PAIR OF SHETland ponies in the State, 4 and 5 years old, well broken for children to ride or drive, and perfectly matched. Can be seen at HATCH'S stables, 699 and 701 West Lake-st.

FOR SALE—SPAN OF FINE MATES. CAN BE seen at 82 West Lake-st., between 11 and 2.

FOR SALE—A FINE PAIR OF MESSENGER mares, 5 years old, 15 hands high, good steppers. Also, new and light shifting-top road-wagon, nearly new, cheap. T. M. HATCH, 699 and 701 West Lake-st.

HORSES WINTERED AT AS LOW RATES AS good care and feed will warrant. The attention of owners of choice brood mares is invited to our fine bay stallion (Ethan Allen stock). We have a large barn and commodious sheds and yard. Immediate response given to inquiries addressed TOMPKINS & BARRETT, Maywood, Cook County, Ill.

I HAVE FOR SALE LIGHT AND HEAVY DELIVery and express wagons of all kinds, cheap, at 253 South Canal-st.

ROCKAWAYS, BAROUCHES, SLIDE-SEATS, phaetons, top and open buggies. Also, two or three second-hand top-buggies very cheap, at 27 and 29 South Clinton-st. H. B. HILL.

SLEIGHS! SLEIGHS! —THE FINEST LIGHT single and double Portlands, including some new novelties for fast steppers, never before offered in this market. I am also obliged to sell within the next ten days 4 express-wagons, 1 democrat, 3 second-hand top-buggies; will trade for other wagons. HATHAWAY'S, 606 State-st.

INSTRUCTION.

SITUATION WANTED—AS PRINCIPAL OR teacher of a grammar or district school, by a young man who has taught in New England. Address B. T. JENCKS, Joliet, Ill.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER BY A young man. Has the best reference as to character and capacity. Address X 27, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GERMAN AS COPYist or general work in some wholesale establishment. Address V 88, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED BOOKkeeper desires employment. Address Q 81, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN (Swede), as clerk in a grocery store. Has good experience, and can come well recommended. V 63, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED druggist. Best of references given. Address DRUGS, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A STRICTLY TEMperate young man who has had some experience in the produce commission business. Address O P, 323 West Van Buren-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN INTELLIGENT young man, able and willing to work; not very particular; would loan his employer $700 on good security. Address W S, 31, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD CUSTOM CUTter. Address V 51, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—PRINTING—A GOOD book and newspaper compositor, understanding job-bing, wants work. Address K 35, Tribune office.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A NORWEGIAN AS coachman, or to take care of horses and make himself generally useful; good references if required. Address F 84, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN WHO is willing and capable of doing any kind of work; can give best of city references; moderate salary. Address V 93, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO ANY KIND OF work by an able-bodied, willing man, who is not afraid to work. Address WILLIAM BROOKS, 14 South Franklin-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL to do general housework, or cook, wash, and iron in a private family. Please call at 210 Wentworth-av., between Twenty-second and Twenty-third-sts.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO GERMAN PROtestant girls in American families, to do light second work and family sewing; North Side preferred. Call 96 North Clark-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, also a second girl in a private family; best city references if required. Address V 70, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS KITCHEN GIRL OR TO do second work in a private family; good references. Apply at 208 Forquer-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD AND RELIAble girl, to do light second work and sewing; is a neat seamstress; willing to assist with the care of children. Apply at No. 93 South Jefferson-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD COOK, WASHer, and ironer; good references from parties living in Chicago; have lived long time in the family. Call at 383 Wabash-av.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A FIRST-CLASS PRIvate family as cook, or as pastry cook in hotel. Apply at 42 Monroe-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS DINING-ROOM GIRL. Apply between 9 and 10 o'clock at 188 Wentworth-av., opposite the police-station.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GERMAN GIRL IN A private family; also by a woman to work by the day two days a week. Call at 65 Vedder-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL to do general housework in a private family. Inquire at 71 Fourteenth-st., up-stairs. Call for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MARRIED WOMAN with a child 6 months old, where she can earn her board. Best references furnished. Address K 15, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL to cook, wash, and iron or do general housework. Call at 140 Mitchell-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN GIRL, to do second work or general housework in a small private family. Please call, from 9 to 3 o'clock, at 238 West Indiana-st.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A RESPECTABLE family, to do general housework. Apply at 434 South Halsted-st.

SITUATION WANTED—A DANISH GIRL WOULD like a situation to do up-stairs work and sewing, and is willing to take care of children. Call at 127 Second-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COOK, WASHER, AND ironer, in a private family, the best of city reference given. Please call at 486 Arnold-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE girls to do kitchen work. Call at 490 Arnold-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY TWO GIRLS, ONE FOR general housework, and the other for second work. Call at 273 West Lake-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT WOMan as first-class meat or pastry cook in a small hotel or large boarding-house. Address V 65, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN INTELLIGENT, respectable young lady in some good family where she can make herself useful and have a good home. Call or address F 191, West Jackson-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RELIABLE GIRL, in a small private family. Call at 29 Indiana-av., near Thirteenth-st., basement door.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE girls, one as first-class cook in a private family, and the other as second girl, and would do sewing. Please call at 255 Butterfield-st.

Seamstresses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED dressmaker in a private family, by the day or week. Address V 58, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO AMERICAN girls, in a hotel or private family, to do sewing and light work; can use most all sewing machines; references given and required. Call on or address ANNIE, No. 13 Howe-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A DRESSMAKER; will go by the day or week; has the best of references for fitting and trimming. Apply or address 161 Twenty-fourth-st.

Nurses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE young Protestant girl who wishes a place as nurse girl. Apply 960 Archer-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—AS WET NURSE, BY A respectable married woman with fresh breast of milk. Also, for a boy 12 years old; wages no object; no objection to the country. Call or address 71 Elgin-st.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEKEEPER IN some first-class hotel, by a lady of fifteen years' experience. Address O F H, Barnes House, city.

SITUATION WANTED—A LADY WHO CAN GIVE good references, in reduced circumstances, wishes to keep house for some honorable gentleman; no objections to leave the city. K 24, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEKEEPER TO take care of children in a widower's family, by a middle-aged lady; good references. Call at 368 West Indiana-st., in the rear, during the week.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED woman, as housekeeper for a widower or small family; country preferred. Address or call at 130 North May-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE French lady as housekeeper, no objection to country; a good home more an object than wages. P 41, Tribune office.

Employment Agencies.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES IN WANT OF good help of every nationality, can be supplied at MRS. THOMPSON'S, 1000 State-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES IN WANT OF good Scandinavian and German help can be supplied at Mrs. DUSKE'S Office, 80 Milwaukee-av.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—A GOOD SALESLADY IS desirous of obtaining a situation in a millinery or dry goods store. The very best of references given. Address M 22, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS TEACHER, CORREsponding clerk, solicitor, or any highly honorable calling that warrants good wages; has good health, experience, and energy; can loan employer $1,000 if well secured and promptly paid. Address Mrs. J. G., 223 Cottage Grove-av.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $500, IN A LIGHT cash business, that pays enough for the support of two families, and can be rapidly increased. Address Q 29, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WITH $400 or $500 to join the advertiser in a good paying business; good references. Call on or address V 96, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $500 IN LIGHT MANufacturing business established in 1852; also 1 traveling salesman. 697 West Lake-st.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $5,000 CASH, LEGITImate, permanent, respectable, and profitable manufacturing, indispensable staple to every one, hard times only increases the demand, business all cash, capital may be doubled at least every two months, in successful operation now, dare not advertise, as we are turning off work daily for want of facilities to do it. Address, with references, P 43, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—A GOOD BUSINESS MAN with $7,000 in a first-class manufacturing concern making large profits. Capital invested can be fully secured, and party investing can retire on 30 days' notice with investment unimpaired, if in any way dissatisfied. Address Q 36, Tribune office.

FINANCIAL.

MONEY TO LOAN ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, bonds, etc., at LAUNDER'S private office, 120 Randolph-st., near Clark. Established 1854.

MONEY TO LOAN ON FIRST-CLASS INSIDE real estate, for 5 years. KELLOGG, VOSWINKEL & CO., 94 LaSalle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, and other valuable securities, and loans negotiated, by C. TUNNICLIFF, 125 South Clark-st., Room 2.

TO LOAN—$1,500 FOR THREE OR FIVE YEARS, on first-class city property; funds in hand. MEAD & COE, 153 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—$3,000, 1 TO 5 YEARS, ON CITY REAL estate worth $20,000. Call at once on S. W. KROFF, 145 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—$20,000 ON GILT SECURITIES FOR 60 or 90 days; also purchasers of trust paper for $700, $2,000, and $7,500 at 1½ per cent. Address V 65, Tribune office.

WANTED—GOOD PURCHASE-MONEY NOTES, $500 to $5,000. Must be first-class. Call at Room 12, 178 State-st.

$1,500 OR $2,000 WANTED, IMMEDIATELY, on first-class city real estate. Address V 55, Tribune office.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR THE BEST SELLING articles ever introduced. Apply at Room 18, United States Express Company Building, Washington-st.

AGENTS WANTED—100 TO 300 PER CENT PROFIT paid men and women with $3 to $10 capital, in city and country. We have two tip-top selling articles that pay $4 to $8 a day. MERRILL & CO., 164 East Randolph-st., Room 18.

AGENTS WANTED—ACTIVE CANVASSERS, MEN and women, to sell fast-selling articles. Profits large. Apply, in the forenoon, at 688 Wabash-av., up stairs.

AGENTS WANTED—EVERYWHERE, FOR small articles much needed. Will positively pay $25 to $50 weekly easily. American Novelty Co., 125 [illegible], Room 21.

FOREIGN.

The Prolongation of MacMahon's Term Assured.

A Reconstruction of the Ministry in Prospect.

More Conservative Measures to Be Adopted.

The Government Accused by the Left of Monarchical Intrigue.

The Pope Cougratulates the Count de Chambord.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Nov. 3.—The budget of the Minister of Finance is nearly ready for presentation to the Assembly. Estimates for the War Department are very heavy, and M. Magne will ask for a temporary imposition of new taxes.

THE BAZAINE TRIAL.

In the Bazine court-martial to-day, the evidence given related wholly to the non-receipt by Marshal MacMahon on August 23 of Bazaine's alleged dispatch, dated the 21st. The position of MacMahon on this point was read. The Marshal states that he received a dispatch from Bazaine dated Aug. 15, giving an account of the battle of St. Privat, and indicating that he still intended marching northward. In consequence of this information, deponent determined to march in the direction of Montmedy instead of Paris. He received no other dispatch from Bazaine.

M. Arniot, Inspector of Telegraphs, testified that certain dispatches which were retransmitted from Langwy on the 22d of August were communicated to Paris, where they apparently were stopped.

MM. Rabasse and Mies swore that they were dispatched by Col. Stowell to obtain information concerning Bazaine. They received on the 22d of August four dispatches, which they forwarded to Stowell by telegraph. On returning with the originals of the dispatches of the 25th to Bethel, they showed them to Col. Dalzoc, of MacMahon's staff, and he ordered them to be given to Stoffel, saying at the same time that he was aware of their contents, having received them by telegraph two days previously.

The Duke d'Aumale cautioned witnesses to be careful, but they persisted in their story. They were confronted by Col. Dalzoc, who positively contradicted their statements.

DELEGATION OF THE RIGHT VISIT MACMAHON.

President MacMahon to-day received delegations from all sections of the Right. It is believed that after the prolongation of the President's powers has been voted, the Ministry will be reconstructed, and a series of strongly conservative measures will be introduced in the Assembly.

THE LEFT.

The Deputies of the entire Left have agreed to question the Government on its participation in the intrigues of the Monarchical coalition.

CHAMBORD CONGRATULATED.

It is said that the Count de Chambord has received a congratulatory letter from the Pope.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

ASPINWALL, Oct. 25.—The insurgents under Correoso retreated from before Panama on the night of the 8th, and, being pursued, sought safety by flight into the bush, abandoning a cannon, some rifles and several boxes of ammunition. Two of the insurgents were captured and four of the Government troops were wounded in the chase.

The seamen on board of the United States vessels at Panama are suffering greatly from sickness contracted while guarding property on shore during the recent political disturbances.

While Lieut. Lanta's squad of soldiers were conducting Procapio Salana, of Costa Rica, to prison on the charge that he was a deserter and rebel, Salana made a remark which displeased the Lieutenant. The latter immediately ordered his men to kill their prisoner, which they promptly did by knocking him insensible with the buts of their rifles, and then emptying their rifles into his body.

PANAMA, Oct. 25.—The latest news from Honduras shows that the country is still disturbed by Palacios' party, who occupy some of the towns. The Government troops were on the march against them.

President Barrios, of Guatemala, has decreed that marriages between persons of different religion shall be legal.

Nicaragua has entered into a treaty, defensive and offensive, with San Salvador and Guatemala. Honduras is to be asked to join the alliance.

The Congress of San Salvador has approved of the proposition to make a treaty with the United States.

Two recent fires in Valparaiso caused a loss of $500,000.

While celebrating at Angol the anniversary of national independence, some fireworks and powder exploded, killing and wounding eleven persons.

An earthquake was felt all over the Isthmus of Panama on the evening of the 13th, but no damage is reported.

Owing to what is characterized as the deplorable condition of the suspected morality, discredit, and administrative anarchy into which Honduras has fallen, it is proposed that the other Central American States apportion that country among them, and thus restore the general credit.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, Nov. 3.—A meeting of the Royal Geographical Society was held to-night. Sir Barile Frere presided, and Capt. Markham read an elaborate paper on the discoveries made by the Polaris expedition. Mr. Goshen, First Lord of the Admiralty, Lord Houghton, and Sir Henry Rawlin were present.

At a meeting of the National Laborers' Union to-night, it was stated that the General Agent of New Zealand would give free passage to all laborers who wanted to emigrate to that colony, and that there was room there for 20,000 families.

SPAIN.

MADRID, Nov. 3.—Four hundred men left Cadiz on Saturday for Havana to reinforce the Spanish troops operating against the Cuban insurgents.

Several Carlist bands were scattered by the Republican troops Saturday and Sunday.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, Nov. 3.—The total number of admissions to the Exhibition from the opening to the closing day was 7,250,000.

GERMANY.

BERLIN, Nov. 3.—The prevailing feeling here is one of satisfaction at the collapse of the Count de Chambord.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, Nov. 3.—Charles Hall has been appointed Vice-Chancellor in place of Sir John Wicker, deceased.

LONDON, Nov. 4—6 a. m.—A collision occurred yesterday evening on the Midland Railway, by which twenty persons were severely injured.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 3.—News from Honolulu to Oct. 18, received to-night, represents the health of the King still improving. All fears for the safety of his life were removed. His Majesty makes his appearance in public daily.

NEW YORK.

Injunctions Issued Restraining One of the New Board of Police Justices from Acting—Beer-Drinkers' Strike for a Better Article and Lower Prices—Loss of a Pacific Mail Steamship.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Nov. 3.—Police-Justice James E. Coulter obtained to-day, through his Attorneys, from Judge Robinson, of the Court of Common Pleas, an order of injunction against Henry Murray and other members of the recently-appointed Board of Police Justices, restraining them from taking any steps which may prevent him from discharging his duties as Police-Justice in the Seventh Judicial District until January, 1876, unless final judgment shall be rendered in an action of quo warranto. It is alleged in the complaint on which the injunction was granted, that the newly-appointed Justices design to use violence if they are resisted in their endeavors to assume the duties of Justices. Copies of the injunction have been served on the Mayor, Board of Police Commissioners, and each of the defendants. This injunction relates only to the Yorkville Police Court, and unless the other old Judges get out injunctions, the new ones will formally assume their duties in all the other Courts to-morrow.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

THE PRICE OF LAGER.

NEW YORK, Nov. 3.—Dissatisfaction having been found with the quality of the lager-beer furnished from the breweries hereabouts, on Saturday a convention of brewers was held in this city, at which there were nearly 300 present. They were assured that they could retain their custom if they would only manufacture a good article, so it was resolved to do so, but to advance the price from $9 to $10 a barrel. The brewers maintain that a good article cannot be brewed for less. The advanced price will take effect this week.

LOSS OF A STEAMSHIP.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company to-day received a dispatch from their agent, announcing the wreck and complete loss of the steamer Ariel, which was running between Yokohama and Hakodadi. The passengers were saved. The Ariel was one of the oldest steamers of the Company, and was valued at $50,000.

ELECTION DAY.

To-morrow being election day, it will be observed as a legal holiday. The Courts, Post-Office, Stock Exchange, and other buildings will remain closed. The whole police force will be on duty, although no trouble is anticipated.

YELLOW FEVER.

Favorable Reports from the Lately-Infected Districts.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Nov. 3.—The Cicalla scandal is the absorbing topic. The public feeling is intense, and expressions of indignation are bitter. Cicalla refuses to make a statement to the city press reporters, but promises to give a full statement of the affair, showing that he meant no harm. The public is satisfied as to his meanness and criminality, but look anxiously for his statement.

No official reports of new cases are made, but from private sources we learn of seven this morning.

MORTUARY.

MEMPHIS, Nov. 3.—8 p. m.—For the twenty-fours ending at 6 p. m., the yellow fever deaths here numbered five, and from other causes seven. Two of the deaths occurred at the City Hospital and three at houses. Weather clear and pleasant.

AT SELMA, ALA.

SELMA, Ala., Nov. 3.—The quarantine restrictions against all points are removed.

THAT BALE.

NEW YORK, Nov. 3.—The bale of cotton which was sent to Norton, Slaughter & Co., to be sold for the benefit of the Memphis sufferers, brought $2,875, or more than $6 per pound. On Saturday it was shipped free by the White Star line to Liverpool, Eng., there to be rolled over in further sales.

MATTIE STEVENSON INDUSTRIAL HOME.

From the Memphis Appeal, Nov. 1.

So many correspondents have written to us suggesting the establishment of a large orphan asylum as a permanent monument to the memory of Mattie Stevenson, that we are constrained to urge it upon the attention of the Citizens' Executive Committee, the Howard Association, and the Committee charged with raising money to erect a monument commemorative of the sweet young life that was expended for our poor. Such an institution would be a glorious memento of the martyr-girl, and all the other martyrs that gave their lives that we might live, and would be a continuation of the work they died in the performance of. It would be practical, and, we believe, if the dead could speak, would be just what they would wish, and would advise. Let us have a "Mattie Stevenson Industrial Home" for the orphans bereft of their parents by the yellow fever. Let us hear from the practical and noble conductors of our Relief Committees.

CASUALTIES.

Under the Wheels.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

AURORA, Ill., Oct. 3.—John Cady, assistant baggage-master in the employ of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad at Aurora for eight years, had both legs cut off this morning by a switch-engine. It is thought he will recover. He was attempting to jump on, and fell under the wheels.

A Brakeman Killed.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Nov. 3.—A Bay City special says: This noon Edward Tucker, a brakeman on the Jackson, Lansing & Saginaw Railroad freight train, was instantly killed near Wells station. The train was loaded with ties. Tucker got off, and when the train started up he was caught between the ties and skids on the side of the track and killed.

Collision on the Great Western Road.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TORONTO, Nov. 3.—At a few minutes of 5 this afternoon the accommodation train west and day express east on the Great Western Railway collided near St. Catharines station. No one hurt, but the track was blocked for four hours.

Death from Croton Oil.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 3.—A special to the *Courier-Journal* from Harrodsburg, Ky., states that John V. Mansford, an old and respected citizen, died after a few days' illness recently of what was supposed to be flux. During his illness linseed oil was recommended by friends, and the doctor wrote a prescription for a small quantity to be taken internally, which was put up at the drug store of Winn, Payne & Co. After taking the first dose, the patient suffered severely, becoming delirious, and calling for ice-water. He died apparently in agony. His wife afterwards taking up the bottle of supposed linseed oil, found it to be croton oil which had been administered. The fatal mistake created great excitement in the community, and it is reported that the widow of the deceased has brought suit against the druggists for $25,000 damages. Both parties are highly connected.

A Cat Knocks Over a Kerosene Lamp and Nearly Burns a Woman to Death.

From the Dubuque Herald, Nov. 1.

A shocking accident occurred at Jesup, Buchanan County, Saturday, by the freak of a cat. In the evening, between 6 and 7 o'clock, Mrs. Shultz, who lives in the town, was sitting quietly at home, in a chair, beside a table in the dining-room, whereon stood an ordinary kerosene lamp, lighted and burning. Whilst Mrs. Shultz thus sat engaged in some pleasant household duty, the household cat, which had been making herself troublesome to get something to eat, sprang upon the table, and, on being driven away, made a lunge to reach the floor near the corner of the table where the lady sat, and struck the lamp as she passed, knocking it over on to the carpet. The bowl of the lamp containing the oil was bursted in the fall, loosing the inflammable liquid upon the carpet, which took fire from the burning wick. Mrs. Shultz tried to quench the flames, and in the attempt her clothes took fire. She screamed for help and tried to tear the burning garments from her body, and members of the family and others who were attracted into the house by the noise made frantic endeavors to kill the fire, but before it was done the poor woman was so horribly burned, that her life is despaired of. Some parts of her body were nearly roasted and she suffered the most exquisite agony.

FIRES.

Destructive Fire in Boston.

BOSTON, Nov. 3.—This afternoon between 4 and 5 o'clock a fire occurred on Central Wharf, in building No. 41, occupied by William F. Wild & Co., Taylor & Randall, N. P. Goldsmith, Joseph Davis, and C. R. D. Macdavitt. The building is nearly a total loss. Essential oils and camphor were the principal articles burned. Loss about $130,000, of which Taylor & Randall lose $100,000, partially insured.

At Scotia, N. Y.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Nov. 3.—The village of Scotia was badly damaged by an incendiary fire on Sunday morning. One dwelling was destroyed, ten were damaged, and the rope-walk was burned.

SUICIDE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FOND DU LAC, Wis., Nov. 3.—Levi Johnson, a shoemaker, commited suicide 1¼ miles south of this city last night by hanging. The following letter was found in his pocket:

OCT. 31, 1873.

To the Overseer of the Poor, County of Fond du Lac:

I want you to bury me on the County Farm. You will find $15 in my wallet to pay for my coffin. I commit suicide because I cannot earn my own living. I am a shoemaker by trade, and have been for twenty years. I was born March 8, 1830, consequently my age is 43 years and 7 months. My name is Levi Johnson. I was born in Hopewell, Albert County, New Brunswick, Dominion of Canada. The cause of my trouble is loss of eyesight and being out of work. I have no friends, no home, and I cannot earn my living. God have mercy on my soul. My goods and shop tools are in Wauscousta, Town of Osceola, Wis. You can take me to the poor-house for life, or I will commit suicide. I cannot help it. I am insane I know. My head has been bad for weeks.

(Signed) LEVI JOHNSON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PEORIA, Ill., Nov. 3.—John Little, a son of David Little, a wealthy farmer living near Milan, Ill., shot himself with a pistol twice in the forehead this morning. He is yet alive and conscious. The cause of the attempted suicide is not known, and he refuses to tell anything about it. It is supposed to be financial troubles, owing to some bad investments in stock, in which he was a heavy dealer.

DAVENPORT.

Exchange of Muscatine City Bonds—Enforcement of the Iowa Liquor Law.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DAVENPORT, Ia., Oct. 3.—The attorneys for the holders of the bonds of the City of Muscatine have succeeded in exchanging some $240,000 of the bonds of that city, issued mainly for the aid of railroads, the interest on which has not been paid for many years, for new Muscatine bonds, payable in twenty-five years, and bearing interest at 6 per cent, interest due and not paid being included in the bonded amount. Creditors not represented in this hold bonds aggregating $100,000, which will no doubt be settled in the same manner.

The Grand Jury of this county has indicted all the saloon-keepers of the town of Leclaire, eleven in number. This is the first attempt ever made to enforce the Iowa Liquor law in Scott County.

POLITICAL.

The Campaign in Massachusetts—Apathy of the Republicans Since the Worcester Covention—Despair of the Democrats—Plan of the Work, and Names of the Workers.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, Nov. 3.—The annual State election approaches with remarkable quiet. There is little interest in any part of the State, notwithstanding that the political papers have, during the past few days, made great efforts to produce a contest. The defeat of Butler at Worcester in September, and the nomination of Washburn, abruptly ended what promised to be, when it opened, one of the hottest and sharpest campaigns of many a year. There have been no Republican ratification meetings since the Convention, and the Democrats have made but two feeble efforts. The last of these was held at Worcester, the other night, when Mr. Gaston, their candidate for Governor, with Mr. John N. Tarbox, of Lawrence, an aspirant for Congress, and one of the foremost men among the Democrats, made violent speeches, and proposed to overturn things generally if elected.

Gov. Washburn may not poll so large a vote as the remainder of the ticket, as the extreme liquor and the extreme temperance men are both dissatisfied with him. In the nominations for the Legislature there has been a little contest, in some sections, between those opposed to the unpopular and absurd Prohibitory Liquor law now on our statute-books and the radical prohibitionists; and, in others, between the advocates of the different plans for the disposition and use of the Hoosac Tunnel, which is now approaching completion, and will require legislation this winter.

There have been a few local contests, and in two prominent legislative districts bolters have put up their candidates and will probably win. The most notable of these cases is the nomination of Gen. N. P. Banks. He has been placed against Mr. Copeland, of Malden, the regular Republican nominee for the State Senate—the same Copeland who a few years ago led the charge against Banks, and very nigh defeated his renomination to Congress, by making use in caucus of the Portland, Me., scandal, which, it ought to be remembered, was based on the report of his excessive intoxication, though a professed temperance man.

In this city there is a sharp contest over the office of Register of Probate. The present incumbent is Gen. Quincy, and his opponent Col. William King. The former, though a Democrat, has a large Republican support; and the latter, though nominated by the Republicans, has a rather unsavory record, having resigned the office of Internal Revenue Assessor some time ago on account of alleged malfeasance, but this his friends declare has since been satisfactorily explained.

The ten-hour men have put a ticket for State officers in the field, though they have held no convention, and they have had some influence in the representative caucuses.

There is to be one Congressional election. The death of the Hon. William Whitney, representative from the Third District, caused a vacancy, and the Governor ordered the election at this time. The Hon. Henry L. Pierce, Mayor of this city, will be elected with little or no opposition, the Democrats having found it impossible to get any one to stand against him. This is not so much on account of his popularity, though he is quite popular, but because of the demoralization in the ranks of the Democrats of the district.

The Anti-Monopoly Fight in McLean County, Ill.—Col. Morgan's Address to Railroad Laborers.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Nov. 3.—The unceasing labor of the Anti-Monopolist leaders in McLean County has not been without its good effect, and a full vote of that party will be polled to-morrow. Col. R. P. Morgan, candidate for County Treasurer, has issued the following circular for distribution in the morning, which contains an argument the force of which will be fully realized by the hundreds of workingmen employed by railroads centering here:

To enable the payment of dividends on the great amount of false capital of the Chicago & Alton Railroad Company and other railroad companies, extortionate freight and passenger rates are charged; the wages of their machinists, carpenters, and all their employes are cut down for the same purpose; and their labor extorted by over-hour duties, and for less than just compensation. Thus it is that the farmers in the field and the workmen in the shops are alike oppressed by false capital. All classes of labor have a common interest in uniting to resist the oppressions of the monopolists of the country.

Probabilities of the Election in Milwaukee To-Morrow.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 3.—It is probable that the Republicans of this city will elect three out of eleven Assemblymen to-morrow. Gov. Washburn will poll more than the Republican strength, and Baker, candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, will run ahead of his ticket from 500 to 600 votes. The Democratic nominee for Treasurer, Kuehn, will receive a heavy majority here over Oliver C. Johnson, the Republican nominee.

DuPage County Nominations.

NAPERVILLE, Ill., Nov. 3.—A Union County Convention, composed of representatives from all parties, assembled at Danby last Friday, and nominated the following candidates for the various county offices to be filled this fall in Du Page County: For County Judge, A. S. Janes, of Danby; for County Clerk, Capt. J. Cole, of Wheaton; for Superintendent of Schools, C. W. Richmond, of Naperville; for Treasurer, Lewis Stover, of Milton. The Convention was attended by a full delegation from the several towns in the county.

SOUTHERN KANSAS.

Land Sales in September and October.

TOPEKA, Kan., Nov. 3.—The report that settlers are returning from the Arkansas Valley, in Southern Kansas, is wholly without foundation. On the contrary, the people from that section are thoroughly contented, and are improving their farms as fast as possible. Sales at the Land-Office in Southern Kentucky during September and October aggregate 240,000 acres, and railroad land sales during the same period amount to 25,100 acres.

THE GOOD YOUNG MEN OF ILLINOIS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Nov. 3.—The State Convention of delegates from Young Men's Christian Associations in Illinois, which opens here on Thursday, will be attended by at least 300 delegates, for whose entertainment full arrangements are made by the Association in this city.

KANSAS CITY LIVE-STOCK MARKET.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 3.—CATTLE—Receipts, 3,815; shipments, 1,119. The demand is good from packers and feeders. Shippers operate sparingly. Prices ruled steady at the close. Sales were made of Colorado and Texan steers at $2.50; through Texan cows at $1.20@1.30; through Texan steers at $1.30@2.15.

HOGS—Demand weak at $3.20@3.50.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

NEW YORK, Nov. 3.—Arrived, steamship Heinmann, from Antwerp.

LONDON, Nov. 3.—Arrived out, steamships Celtic and Frisia, from New York.

MOVILLE, Nov. 3.—Arrived steamship Olympic, from New York.

RAFFERTY.

The Supreme Court Grants a New Trial.

He Will Come Before a Jury for the Third Time.

The Ground Is the Alleged Illegality of the Original Warrant.

History of the Murder and the Various Trials.

Early on the morning of the 5th of August, 1872, Christopher Rafferty wantonly shot Officer O'Meara, of the Chicago police force. For that offense he has been twice tried, and twice sentenced to death, once in Cook, and once in Lake County. The execution of the last sentence was postponed by a supersedeas, and he has for months remained in the jail in this city awaiting the action of the Supreme Court. It was expected that the decision as to the remittitur made last week in the Perteet case would settle Rafferty's fate, for the State's Attorney, and everybody else, looked upon the other exceptions taken by his counsel, Mr. Small, as merely thrown in to swell the record.

But yesterday the following dispatch was received, which shows that what was considered one of the weakest exceptions has been sustained, and that this man, like Stokes, is to have the celebrity of a third trial, and that he will again have to be transferred to the Waukegan Jail:

OTTAWA, Ill., Nov. 3.—The opinion in the Rafferty case has been filed this afternoon. It is written by Mr. Justice McAllister, and reverses and remands the case, on the ground that the Court erred in excluding the writ or warrant on which Scanlan and O'Meara were seeking to arrest Rafferty, and the testimony connected therewith. If the warrant was illegally issued or attempted to be illegally served, then the character of the offense is changed to that of manslaughter, and is not murder.

Mr. Justice Scott dissents.

The first news received here is believed to have been a dispatch to Mr. Small, counsel for Rafferty. Subsequently Mr. Reed got a beief telegram stating that the case was reversed and remanded. Unable to understand it, he telegraphed for the reasons, and received the following:

OTTAWA, Nov. 3, 1873.—Rafferty's case reversed and remanded, on the ground that the warrant upon which he was sought to be arrested was not issued by Banyon, but by the Sergeant of Police, and therefore had no validity in law, and that, therefore, it was improperly admitted in evidence. C. D. TRIMBLE, Clerk.

The point specially involved here is a new one, and the length of time which has elapsed since the commission of the offense is so great that it will not be uninteresting to give a full history of the whole matter, which illustrates so fully the delays and uncertainties of the law.

THE MURDER.

The murder for which Rafferty was sentenced to death was committed early on the morning of Monday, the 5th of August, 1872. On the Sunday week previous, Rafferty and four others were arrested on a warrant for riot, they having assaulted two persons. On Saturday, the 3d of August, 1872, they were arraigned at the Police Court for a final hearing, the case having been continued once, and each was held in $300 bail to answer at the Criminal Court. One of the witnesses for the prisoners, David O'Donovan by name, had refused to attend the examination, and had to be subpœnaed. This witness and Rafferty met in a saloon on Douglas place, Sunday evening, and began quarreling, Rafferty accusing O'Donovan of "false friendship" because he would not attend the Police Court until compelled, and following up his accusations by knocking him down and hammering him on the head with a brick. O'Donovan made his way to the South Branch Police Station, and reported the assault to Sergt. Hood, who, upon the wounded man's stating that he did not think Rafferty meant to kill him, procured a warrant for Rafferty's arrest on a charge of disorderly conduct.

At 7 o'clock Saturday evening the warrant was handed to Policeman Scanlan, with instructions to arrest Rafferty that night if possible. Officer O'Meara accompanied Scanlan. Together they made a search for Rafferty, but were unsuccessful until at half-past 12 o'clock Monday morning they saw him sitting in O'Brien's saloon, No. 1466 South Halsted street, near Douglas place. They entered, O'Meara taking a position near the door, and Scanlan going towards the end of the room where Rafferty was seated on a table. Scanlan approached him, when Rafferty said to O'Meara, "Will you have a cigar?" at the same time taking one from his pant's pocket. O'Meara replied that he did not want one just then. Scanlan then said, "Rafferty, I have a warrant for you?" "What is it for?" queried Rafferty. "I don't know," Scanlan replied. "Read it to me," was Rafferty's next remark, and Scanlan complied. "Well said Rafferty, "if I must go, I must. You will let me get my coat, won't you?" He was in his shirt-sleeves, and, when Scanlan said "Certainly," started toward the door. After advancing a few feet, he suddenly pulled a large navy revolver from his boot-leg, and aimed it at O'Meara. That officer said "Don't shoot," but the words had hardly escaped his lips when the rough pulled the trigger and O'Meara fell. Rafferty then turned towards Scanlan and fired at him once. There were four other persons in the room at the time playing cards and drinking beer, and, when the shooting began, they made a rush for the door, knocking Rafferty down in their haste. Scanlan, who had dodged behind a counter, saw him lying prostrate, and rushed upon him, grabbing at the same time at Rafferty's revolver, which was again pointed at him. He was just in the nick of time, the hammer falling upon his little finger, which was upon the nipple of the weapon. A desperate struggle ensued, in which the advantage lay first on one side and then on the other. Scanlan, holding Rafferty's revolver in one hand, struck the murderer with a billy he held in the other, but the skull was too thick or the blows were too light to have the desirable effect, and Rafferty finally got away from the officer, and ran through the front door. Scanlan followed, but tumbling over some lager-beer kegs on the sidewalk, he fell into a ditch, and by the time he extricated himself, Rafferty had disappeared. While struggling, Scanlan repeatedly cried for help, but a policeman's cry for help in Bridgeport is not apt at any time to meet with very prompt response from the citizens, and in this case his cries were unheeded. On returning to the saloon, Scanlan found O'Meara lying on the floor, almost dead. A physician was summoned, but his services were unavailing, the wounded officer dying before his arrival. The occurrence was reported to Sergt. Hood, and an immediate search for the murderer was instituted.

THE CORONER'S INQUEST.

The body of O'Meara was removed to No. 98 Deering street, where he resided with his wife and seven children, and Coroner Stevens held an inquest at the South Branch Station the same afternoon. Dr. Ben Miller and County Physician McCarthy, who made the post mortem examination, testified that the deceased died from a gunshot wound, the ball entering the right chest, passing through the fourth ribs, the lower portion of the upper lobe of the left lung, the upper portion of the pericardium, through the posterior portion of the left lung, and out of the left chest, lodging beneath the left shoulder-blade. The man was found to be otherwise in a healthy condition just previous to death, which was caused by the wound.

The most important testimony was that of Policeman Scanlan, who said: "I was present when O'Meara was shot. I had a disorderly-warrant for the arrest of Christopher Rafferty, the Sergeant telling me, if possible, to bring him in on Sunday night. I searched all the streets and saloons for him, and, about half-past 12 o'clock I went into O'Brien's saloon, on Halsted street, just south of Douglas Place. O'Meara was with me. Rafferty was sitting on a table in the back part of the room, talking to another man, who was seated in a chair. I do not know the other man. Rafferty spoke to O'Meara, and asked him if he would have a cigar, at the same time taking one out of his pants' pocket. He was in his shirt-sleeves. O'Meara said he would have one after a while. I then stepped up to Rafferty, and said I had a warrant for him. He asked me what it was for, and I told him I did not know. He said, 'If I must go, I suppose I must,' and I said 'Yes.' He then got off the table, and said he wanted his coat. There were three or four men sitting at a table near by, playing cards, and he went by them, towards the door to get his coat. O'Meara was standing by the door, and when he got near him he drew a revolver and said, 'You s— of a b—, you can't arrest me.' O'Meara told him not to shoot, but he had hardly said so when Rafferty fired at him. He then turned towards me (I was standing near one of the tables) and fired at me. The ball went through my coat. I stooped behind the end of the counter. I hadn't time to get my revolver out. Rafferty fell on the floor, or was knocked down by the men running from the saloon, and I grabbed him as he was getting up. He pointed the revolver at my head, and I caught hold of it. The hammer came down on my little finger, and cut it. I struck him twice on the head with my billy. We then had a struggle. I had hold of his revolver with one hand, and he had hold with both hands. He got me down, and I had all I wanted to do to keep him from firing in my face. I cried out for help, but no one came to my assistance. He then broke away from me, leaving the revolver in my possession and ran out of the front door. I jumped up and followed. In front of the door, on the sidewalk, were some beer kegs, and I stumbled over them and fell into the ditch. When I got up, Rafferty had disappeared. I went back to the saloon and found O'Meara lying on the floor, very faint. I called in a doctor, and went to the police station for assistance, and reported to Sergt. Hood. I identify the revolver (produced in court) as the one used by Rafferty. No hard words passed between any one previous to the shooting. We were in the saloon five or six minutes before it occurred. I never knew of O'Meara having any difficulty with Rafferty. I never had any myself. Rafferty's reputation is bad."

Mary O'Brien, wife of the keeper of the saloon in which O'Meara was murdered, also gave testimony, which proved confirmatory of Scanlan's, save that she did not know who fired the two shots, and did not see Scanlon hide behind the counter, nor hear him shout for help. She did hear Rafferty say that he wouldn't go for the "first man of them."

Thomas McGur and Michael Waters, who were in the saloon at the time the shooting occurred, gave evidence similar to that of Mary O'Brien, denying knowledge of who did the shooting, and Policeman McKinty testified that he found in the saloon a coat which was supposed to have belonged to Rafferty.

This ended the testimony, and the jury returned the following verdict:

That the said Patrick O'Meara came to his death, Aug. 5, 1873, from a gunshot wound in the right breast, produced by a pistol in the hands of Christopher Rafferty; said Patrick O'Meara being at the time in the discharge of his duty as a police officer.

The Coroner committed McGur and Waters to jail, in default of $1,500 bail, to appear as witnesses. It was the opinion of every one present at the inquest that they desired to shield Rafferty as much as possible.

THE ARREST.

The murder created an intense excitement in Bridgeport, as O'Meara was known and respected by nearly every one who resides within its limits, and the excitement increased when it became known that the murderer was captured. The men who had been set to work to hunt up the villain did so with apparent zest, and turned inside out all the low rum-holes of the district. During the day, word came from a small town in the southwestern portion of the county that Rafferty had passed through there in the morning. Detectives Simmons and Elliott were instructed to take two men with them, and leave the city in chase of the fugitive. Forming into two parties at a little beyond Summit, they learned of Rafferty's near presence, and headed him off. Officer Mahoney was the lucky man to make the arrest. In turning from the main road upon the tow-path of the canal, he observed Rafferty walking quietly along in the direction of Joliet. Presenting a pistol to his ear, he ordered him to stop, and said he would shoot if any resistance were offered. The murderer knew enough to behave himself under these uninviting circumstances, and entered the wagon without making the slightest objection. He was then taken to the city as quietly as possible, and locked up in the Harrison Street Station. He was remarkably reticent, and began, with the true instincts of his class, to play the insane dodge.

HIS FIRST TRIAL.

Rafferty's first trial commenced in the Criminal Court before Judge Tree, Sept. 9, 1872, thirty-five days after the murder had been committed. A jury was finally obtained out of a panel of 120 men, and, after short addresses by the State's Attorney and the prisoner's counsel, Mr. E. A. Small, the trial proceeded with the examination of the witnesses for the prosecution. The testimony was short and to the point, being the same as that given at the inquest, and on the adjournment for that day only two witnesses for the prosecution remained to be heard. These were heard the day following, Sept. 10, and five witnesses were called to prove the good character of the prisoner, after which an equal number of rebutting witnesses were called to show his bad character. The State's Attorney then waived the opening speech, and Mr. Small made an argument for mitigation of sentence, in case the prisoner was found guilty. The State's Attorney then closed for the prosecution in a fiery, eloquent speech, and the Court charged the jury briefly as to the law and evidence in the case. The jury were out for only a few minutes, and brought in the following verdict:

We, the jury impanneled to try the case of The People v. Christopher Rafferty, for the murder of Patrick O'Meara, find said Rafferty GUILTY, and sentence him to be hanged by the neck until dead.

The Court found this verdict to be informal, and directed the Clerk to amend it in conformity with law, which was done as follows:

We, the jury, find the defendant guilty in manner and form as charged in the indictment, and fix as his punishment that he suffer death by hanging.

The jury having been polled, and having individually agreed to the verdict, the State's Attorney moved for sentence, and the prisoner's counsel moved for a new trial.

The prisoner was brought up for sentence Sept. 14, Judge Tree on the bench, when the motion for a new trial was made on the ground that the Court refused to give proper instructions for the defense. This motion being overruled and exception taken, a motion for arrest of judgment was made on the following grounds: That the Court erred in refusing a change of venue; that the Court erred in refusing the challenge to the array in the cause; that the Court erred in refusing a continuance; that the indictment was so defective as not to support judgment, and that the indictment did not charge that the death of O'Meara was caused by Christopher Rafferty, or a pistol in his hands. The last cause cited was shown to be incorrect as regarded the original indictment, but to be well taken as far as the copy furnished to the prisoner was concerned, and, the motion for arrest of judgment having been overruled, Mr. Small presented an additional reason in that the copy of the indictment furnished the prisoner was faulty. This also having been overruled, the motion to pass sentence was acted upon, and Christopher Rafferty was sentenced to be confined in the County Jail until Oct. 4, 1872, and then to be hanged by the neck until dead.

THE FIRST SUPERSEDEAS.

Rafferty's counsel went before Mr. Justice McAllister with his exceptions, and a supersedeas was granted; and, when the case was heard before the Supreme Court, that body reversed the judgment in the lower court, on the ground that Judge Tree erred in refusing the motion of the accused for a change of venue, deciding that it was not a matter within the discretion of the Court, but must be granted when asked for.

Accordingly, on the 20th of November, 1872, the case was re-docketed in the Criminal Court of this county, and, on Rafferty's application, a change of venue to Lake County was granted.

THE SECOND TRIAL.

The second trial of Rafferty occurred at Waukegan, and opened on the 4th of February last. There was nothing especially new in it to either palliate the prisoner's crime or add to the collection of damnatory evidence which had been piled up against him at the previous trial. All the important witnesses reiterated their former statements. Waukegan, however, would not undo the good work which Chicago began, and the prisoner was again doomed to death, the Judge, on the 16th of the month, sentencing him to be hanged on the 7th of March last. Mr. Small did not give up hope here, however. He filed a bill of exceptions, the points raised in which are given below:

THE SECOND SUPERSEDEAS.

Rafferty's counsel obtained a writ of error, which was made a supersedeas, from the Hon. W. K. McAllister, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, Feb. 26, 1873.

The first error assigned by Mr. Small was that, there was no remittitur, or mandate, from the Supreme Court, remanding the cause to the Criminal Court of Cook County; and that, therefore, that Court had no jurisdiction to order the case to be re-docketed and to order the change of venue to Lake County.

The second error assigned was in substance the same as the first.

The third error assigned, and the one that proved fatal, was that the lower Court excluded from the jury the evidence concerning the alleged illegality of the warrant. It was alleged that this warrant on which Scanlan attempted to arrest Rafferty, was not legal, since it was one of a batch which Justice Banyon had signed in blank, and left at the station to be filled out and used in case of emergency, such being his custom. In relation to this warrant, which was for Rafferty's arrest on a trivial charge, State's Attorney Reed, in his brief filed in the case, states as follows: "The evidence in the record conclusively shows that Patrick O'Meara, the murdered officer, had nothing whatever to do with the warrant and took no part in the arrest of Rafferty. The warrant is regular on its face. Although it may have been irregularly issued, there was no evidence given or offered, to show that Officer O'M[eara's] associate officer, Scanlan, knew it w[as irreg]ular. All the evidence in the record [shows] that O'Meara never saw the warrant, [never] read it, or hear it read, and did not [know] the contents thereof. He did not speak to Rafferty, and made no attempt to arrest him. It (the evidence of the alleged irregularity of the warrant) was excluded by the Court below for the very good reason that it had no bearing upon the issue, and because it was manifest that it was an attempt to get up a side issue, so as to mislead the jury and cover up and conceal a horrible crime. In thus excluding the evidence, the Court below did what it was manifestly his duty to do, and what was lawful and proper."

The fourth error assigned was, that the Court erred in giving the twentieth instruction. This instruction simply told the jury what the form of their verdict should be if they found the prisoner guilty.

The sixth error assigned was that the Court erred in admitting the evidence of Officer Bedell. His evidence related to a statement made by Rafferty three days before the murder that "None of those —— —— —— of policemen in Bridgeport should arrest him as long as he (Rafferty) had a 'pop' with him." The evidence also showed that "pop" was a slang term for pistol or revolver.

The last error assigned was the refusal of the Court to allow evidence of the drunkenness of Rafferty two hours before the killing of O'Meara. This error was answered by the Supreme Court when the case was before it first, it being then decided that testimony to show drunkenness one hour and a half before the killing was not competent.

The other errors assigned were of little consequence, and were not even noticed in State's Attorney Reed's brief.

Since the supersedeas was granted Rafferty has been enjoying life in the County Jail, eating and sleeping well, and spending his idle moments in carving chains out of broomsticks. He was unmoved by Driver's execution, and has been buoyed up by a constant hope that he would finally escape with life.

The opinion will be published in full in to-morrow's TRIBUNE, and so soon as the officers of the Court receive the proper documents, the necessary steps will be taken to proceed with his third trial, which will differ from the former ones only by the introduction of testimony relative to this alleged illegal warrant.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.—The storm centre on Lake Superior will move eastward rapidly. For the Northwest and Upper Lake region, southwesterly winds, partly cloudy weather, followed by brisk northwesterly winds, occasional rain, and low temperature. For the lower lakes, wind backing to southeasterly, falling barometer, and partly cloudy weather. For the Middle States and New England northwesterly to northeasterly winds, rising temperature, and generally clear weather. For the South Atlantic northeast winds, cloudy and clearing weather. For the Gulf States, easterly winds, cloudy weather, and occasional rain near the Western Gulf coast. Cautionary signals continue at Duluth, Escanaba, and Marquette.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, Nov. 4—1 a. m.

Station.	Bar.	Thr	Wind.	Rain	Weather.
Cairo	30.24	42	N., fresh.	....	Clear.
Chicago	30.15	37	S. W., fresh.	....	Clear.
Cheyenne	30.04	45	W., fresh.	.0	Clear.
Cleveland	30.19	34	S., fresh.	.04	Clear.
Cincinnati	30.35	44	N. E., fresh.	.03	Clear.
Denver	29.99	47	S., gentle.	....	Cloudy.
Duluth	29.34	45	S. W., fresh.	.0	Clear.
Detroit	30.18	36	S. W., fresh.	.0	Clear.
Davenport	30.07	39	S. W., fresh.	....	Clear.
Escanaba	29.73	35	S. W., brisk.	.0	Cloudy.
Ft. Garry	29.63	16	N., fresh.	.0	Cloudy.
Ft. Gibson	30.14	49	N. E., gentle.	.0	Clear.
Keokuk	30.09	40	S., fresh.	.0	Clear.
La Crosse	29.90	35	S. W., brisk.	.0	Fair.
Leavenw'h	30.05	47	S., fresh.	.0	Clear.
Milwaukee	30.12	36	N. W., brisk.	.0	Clear.
Marquette	29.61	31	S. W., brisk.	.0	Fair.
Omaha	29.86	50	S., brisk.	.0	Clear.
Pembina	29.74	23	N. W., brisk.	.0	Cloudy.
St. Paul	29.62	42	S., brisk.	.0	Clear.
Toledo	30.19	38	W., fresh.	.0	Clear.

DISCHARGED.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 3.—W. R. Adams, accused of the murder of Judge Crawford and District-Attorney Harris, in Franklin Parish, in September, was to-day discharged by United States Commissioner Weller, the prosecution not being able to make a case against him.

The Oldest Timber in the World.

Probably the oldest timber in the world which has been subjected to the use of man, is that which is found in the ancient temples of Egypt. It is found in connection with stone work which is known to be at least 4,000 years old. This wood, and the only wood used in the construction of the temple, is in the form of ties, holding the end of one stone to another in its upper surface. When two blocks were laid in place, then it appears that an excavation about an inch deep was made in each block, into which an hour-glass shaped tie was driven. It is therefore very difficult to force any stone from its position. The ties appear to have been the tamarisk, or shittim wood, of which the ark was constructed, a sacred tree in ancient Egypt, and now very rarely found in the Valley of the Nile. These dovetailed ties are just as sound now as on the day of their insertion. Although fuel is extremely scarce in that country, these bits of wood are not large enough to make it an object with Arabs to heave off layer after layer of heavy stone for so small a prize. Had they been of bronze, half the old temples would have been destroyed ages ago, so precious would they have been for various purposes.

MARRIAGES.

ARTINGSTALL—ARCHER—In the Church of Redeemer, Sunday evening, Nov. 2, by the Rev. Dr. Forrester, Mr. Samuel G. Artingstall and Miss Susan A. Archer.

BIRTHS.

BEAVIS—At 325 Hubbard-st., on Friday, Oct. 31, the wife of Mr. James Beavis of a daughter.

DEATHS.

McKINNON—On Sunday evening, Nov. 2, Donald McKinnon, father of D. C. and Alexander McKinnon, aged 73 years.

Funeral services will be held at the residence of his son, No. 249 South Desplaines-st., to-day, at 3:30 p. m. Friends are invited to attend and accompany the remains to the Michigan Central Depot.

SMITH—At Orange, N. J., Nov. 2, Alice, wife of Albert Smith, and only daughter of J. H. Reed, formerly of this city, aged 27 years.

AUCTION SALES.

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.
Auctioneers, 15 and 17 Randolph-st.

ON WEDNESDAY { 30 Cutters, 8 Buggies, 1 Express Wagon, 20 Double and Single Harness.

ON THURSDAY { Dry Goods, Clothing, Toys, Fancy Goods, &c.

SPECIAL SALE
AT STORE 108 MADISON-ST.,
NEAR DEARBORN.
Real French Bronzes,
Mantel Clocks, Statuary,
Italian Marble Statuary, and
Alabaster Ornamental Goods,
The direct importation of Viti Bros., of Philadelphia,
AT AUCTION,
Without reserve, on WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON and EVENING, Nov. 5, sale commencing at 2½ and 7 o'clock, at 108 Madison-st.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

A FINE COLLECTION OF
OIL PAINTINGS
IN GOLD GILT FRAMES,
AT AUCTION,
WITHOUT RESERVE,
On Friday Afternoon, Nov. 7, at 2 1-2 o'clock,
At store No. 108 Madison-st.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

By WILLIS, LONG & CO.
Extensive Sale of New and Second-hand
FURNITURE,
Carpets, Stoves, Crockery,
Glass and Plated Ware,
AT AUCTION,
On Wednesday, Nov. 5, at 9 1-2 a. m.,
AT OUR SALESROOMS,
195 & 197 RANDOLPH-ST.
WILLIS, LONG & CO., Auctioneers.

By BRUSH, SON & CO.,
41 South Canal-st.
Extensive Sale of Furniture, Carpets, &c., Wednesday, Nov. 5, 10 a. m., Elegant Marble-Top Chamber Sets, Bureaus, Commodes and Tables, Bedsteads, Sofas, Lounges, Parlor Sets, Toilet Sets, Mattresses, Bedding, Plated Ware, Crockery, Parlor and Cook Stoves, new and second hand, Ext. Tables, &c. Also 1,000 yards of English, Velvet, Brussels, and Wool Carpets.
BRUSH, SON & CO., Auctioneers.

[AUC]TION SALES.
[By] GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
68 & 70 Wabash-av.

New York, Philadelphia, & Boston
Manufacturers will be represented in the sale of a
$25,000 STOCK
Of Medium and Superfine Custom-Made Clothing to be held by
GEO. P. GORE & CO., 68 & 70 Wabash-av.,
On TUESDAY, Nov. 4, at 9 1-2 a. m.
The burden of every letter received from these gentlemen being, "Sell our goods, as money we must have," we have concluded to hold a Grand Sale of Clothing in Gents', Boys', and Youths' Wear, consisting of Fine Beaver and Chinchilla Overcoats, Dress Coats, Dress and Business Suits, Pants, and Vests. Also Gents' Furnishing Goods, Underwear, Hosiery, Gloves, and Neckwear. Will also offer Chinchilla, Beaver, and Cotton Overcoatings, Cassimeres and Flannel Shirtings, Cardigans, Satinets, Cottonades, and Jeans. Government Clothing in perfect order, and regular sizes Overcoats, Pants, and Jackets.
Cash buyers, attend this sale and convince yourselves of the truth of an assertion that has become proverbial, that every lot offered in this house is actually sold.

IMPORTANT SALE
OF
High-Class Foreign & American
OIL PAINTINGS,
By the most Eminent Artists.
CHOICE GEMS BY
Geo. F. Bensell, David St. John,
Wm. Krippendorff, Hubley Nichols,
Alice Horton, Harry Whiting,
Carl Bondell, Augustin Melache,
Paul Delacroix, Jushin Strausmeire,
Fred Willis, Thos. Searby, and others.
THE WHOLE TO BE SOLD AT AUCTION
On Tuesday Morning, Nov. 4, at 10 o'clock.
The Paintings are now on Exhibition at the Store,
68 & 70 WABASH-AV., CHICAGO.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

SELL, SELL, SELL!
Is the cry of all our Consignors, and in consequence our sale of
BOOTS AND SHOES,
ON WEDNESDAY, NOV. 5,
will be one with NO LET UP to it as CASH MUST BE HAD.
The assortment was never larger or better.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers,
68 and 70 Wabash-av.

Our Dry Goods Sale,
Together with the sale of Dress Goods, Hosiery, Notions, Gloves, White Goods, &c., and invoices of Artificial Flowers, Feathers, Laces, Rufflings, and Dress Trimmings, Knit Goods, Shawls, Nubias and Scarfs, Ladies' and Misses' Trimmed Hats, Fur Goods, Velvet Ribbons and Ladies' Belts, Embroideries, Edgings and Insertions, Decorated China-ware and Toys,
HATS AND CAPS, &C.,
Will be held on THURSDAY, Nov. 6, at 9½ a. m.
Same day at 11 o'clock, special sale of 100 Rolls Ingrain and Hemp
CARPETS.
GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
68 and 70 Wabash-av.

By ELISON, POMEROY & CO.,
Successors to Elison & Foster, Real Estate and General Auctioneers, 84 and 86 Randolph-st.
AT AUCTION,
Seven Desirable Residence Lots,
27x100 fronting east on Burnside-st., between Forty-first and Forty-second-sts., near M. S. Round-house, Seeger's Bridge Works, and Lunt's Smelting Works. As easily reached by horse-cars on State street, Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago, or Rock Island R. R.
We have received instructions from the owner, Charles Rode, Esq., of New York, to offer the above valuable Residence lots, at Auction on the ground, on TUESDAY, Nov. 4, at 3 o'clock.
The sale will be positive, and on the following easy terms:
One-quarter cash; balance in three, four, and five years, at 8 per cent.
This offers a splendid chance to working-men, or men of moderate means, seeking a home in a good location, which is rapidly improving.
Title perfect. Free from any incumbrance. Abstracts furnished to each purchaser.
For plats or further particulars apply to
ELISON, POMEROY & CO.,
Auctioneers, 84 and 86 Randolph-st.

Peremptory Sale, at Auction,
Of the Entire Contents of the
ST. CHARLES HOTEL,
46 and 48 South Desplaines-st., near Washington, on THURSDAY, NOV. 6, at 10 o'clock, embracing contents of 40 rooms, good Medium Furniture, Parlor, Chamber and Dining-Room, in Black Walnut, all in good order. Also Beds, Bedding, Crockery, Glassware, Kitchen Furniture, &c., &c.
ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers,
84 and 86 Randolph-st.

AT OUR REGULAR SALE
ON
Friday Morning, Nov. 7,
We will offer a large and general assortment of New and Second-hand
FURNITURE.
A splendid Parlor Suit, Bedroom Sets, Parlor Suits in Rep and Hair Cloth, Lounges, Easy Chairs; a full line of Blankets; 50 rolls Wool Carpets, Brussels Carpets, Bedding, Mattresses, etc., etc.; 100 Cook and Parlor Stoves; 25 crates Crockery in open lots; three splendid Pianos.
ALSO—At same time we will offer entire contents of Hotel of 160 rooms, removed to our store for convenience of sale, consisting of Parlor and Chamber Suits, Marble-top Tables, Bureaus, Washstands, Wardrobes, Lounges, etc., etc.; Brussels and Wool Carpets, Rugs, Mats, etc., etc.; Beds, Bedding, Sheets, Pillow-Cases, Towels, Crockery and Glassware, Platedware, entire Bar Fixtures, etc., etc. Sale positive.
ELISON, POMEROY & CO.,
84 and 86 Randolph-st.

VALUABLE
BUSINESS PROPERTY
ON MILWAUKEE-AV. AND HALSTED-ST.
AT AUCTION,
On the Premises, Friday, Nov. 7,
AT 3 O'CLOCK.
Being the elegant and substantially-built 3-story brick (with stone front) building, 73 Milwaukee-av., occupied on the main floor as a store, with dwellings on second and third floors, now renting for $1,420 per annum.
Also the premises 163 and 165 North Halsted-st., connecting with the Milwaukee-av. building, making a double front on two business streets. On No. 165 there is a building now occupied as store and dwelling. The whole will be sold together. The title to the property is perfect, with full warranty deed. Abstract furnished.
TERMS EASY. Only $4,000 cash, the purchaser to assume a mortgage of $8,000 due April, 1875, with interest at 9 per cent, and balance ½ in 2 years and ¼ in 4 years, at 8 per cent interest. A deposit of $500 will be required on day of sale, and balance of first payment by Nov. 25.
For any further particulars, inquire of
ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers,
84 and 86 Randolph-st.

By TAYLOR & HARRISON.
CLOSING SALE OF
OIL PAINTINGS!
CHROMOS, ETC.
To-day at 2½ and 7½ o'clock. The balance of this elegant Stock will be sold without fail by
TAYLOR & HARRISON, Auct'rs,
204 and 206 East Madison-st.

Entire Stock of a Retail Dealer in
DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS,
On Wednesday, Nov. 5, at 9½ o'clock.
The whole Stock, consisting of Linens, Dress Goods, Cloths, Furs, Shawls, Hosiery, Hdkfs., &c. Also, with our usual Fall Line of Seasonable Goods.
TAYLOR & HARRISON, Auctioneers,
204 and 206 East Madison-st.

PAWNBROKER'S SALE
At Nos. 204 & 206 East Madison-st.
THE NEW YORK MONEY LOAN OFFICE.
Will sell their unredeemed pledges on THURSDAY, NOV. 6, at 10 o'clock, consisting of Fine Diamond Rings and Pins, Gents' Gold and Silver Watches, very fine Ladies' Fine Gold Watches, Gold Opera [...] and Chatelaine Chains, Fine Sets of Coral and Gold [...] Lockets, Amethyst and Seal Rings, Gold Rings, [...] Rings and Sets, &c. Fine Furs in Mink, Sable, Seal, Ermine, Guns and Pistols, Fine Clothing, Sewing Machines, Musical Instruments; also two fine Chests of Carpenter's Tools. Terms cash. Sale peremptory.
TAYLOR & HARRISON,
Auctioneers, 204 and 206 East Madison-st.

FURNITURE AND CHROMOS
AT AUCTION,
On WEDNESDAY MORNING, at 9½ o'clock, [...] Randolph-st., near State, a large lot of Clothing [...] a Private Library.
J. W. HAVENS & CO., Auctioneers.

VOLUME [...]
GIFT C[...]
ITS SUCCESS IN THE[...]
FOR THE[...]
GRAND [...]
FOR THE BE[...]
PUB. LIBRA[...]
$1,50[...]
IN CASH GI[...]
One Cash Pr[...]
Five C[...]
TWELVE THO[...]
AS FO[...]
ONE GRAND CASH G[...]
ONE GRAND CASH G[...]
ONE GRAND CASH G[...]
ONE GRAND CASH G[...]
ONE GRAND CASH G[...]
10 Cash Gifts, $1[...]
30 Cash Gifts, [...]
50 Cash Gifts, [...]
80 Cash Gifts, [...]
100 Cash Gifts, [...]
150 Cash Gifts, [...]
250 Cash Gifts, [...]
325 Cash Gifts, [...]
11,000 Cash Gifts, [...]
Whole Tickets, $50. [...]
ELEVEN TICK[...]
Secure Your [...]
If you neglect it you [...]
Remember, the Drawi[...] on the 3d of December, [...]
For information address [...] THOS. [...] Agen[...]
Or WATTS & CO., Room [...] Randolph and LaSalle-sts., C[...]
THE SHORTEST RO[...]
$100,000 for[...]
THE LARGEST RETU[...] THE SMAL[...]
A GR[...]
GIFT C[...]
WILL BE H[...]
LEAVENWORT[...]
December [...]
FOR THE BE[...]
JUVENILE REF[...]
40,000 [...]
$450,000 [...]
Principal Priz[...]
consisting of the superb pal[...] Abeles, Esq., unsurpassed as [...] United States, being only a fe[...] House, surrounded by magni[...] gardens, and vineyards. The [...] recently completed with all m[...]
PRIZE [...]
13 Prizes, Real Esta[...]
1 Cash Prize, [...] $10[...]
10,000 Prizes [...]
The title to the above real est[...] The liberal terms of this [...] reach of all—the greatest opp[...] poor man to rise to wealth.
PRICE OF T[...]
Single Tickets, $2.5[...] $25.00; Fifty-six Tick[...] Hundred and Fifteen T[...]
The drawing will be made un[...] a committee appointed by t[...] State, duly sworn to the faithf[...] ties assigned them.
The highest officials both of [...] have not only indorsed Mr. Ab[...]
The demand for tickets is un[...] to participate in the drawing [...] clubs and send in their orders.
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